"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day in this city and neighborhood are generally fair, slightly warmer, with southerly winds.

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VOL. XLVI...NO. 14,304. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23, 1897.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market strong.

Wheat, 70¾; corn, 29; cotton, 7⅞.

CONGRESS.—There was an exciting debate in the Senate yesterday on the wool schedule, a number of Republicans, including Foraker of Ohio, objecting to the rates proposed by the Finance Committee. Mr. Foraker charged the committee with violating an agreement in respect to certain rates. It was found necessary to defer consideration of a portion of the schedule. The Senate adopted the joint resolution, passed by the House Monday, appropriating $100,000 for repairs of Dry Dock No. 3 of the Brooklyn Navy Yard.—Page 4.

FOREIGN.—Capt. Gen. Weyler has sailed from Havana for Sagua la Grande, Province of Santa Clara, where he will command operations against the insurgents. Miss Well of Philadelphia was found drowned in the Seine, at Paris. Herr Richter declared in the German Reichstag yesterday that it ought to adjourn in view of the Cabinet troubles. The appointment of Rear Admiral Tirpitz as substitute for Prince Hohenlohe, so far as naval matters are concerned, is announced in Berlin.—Page 7.

Page 1.

According to The Daily News of Chicago Edwin Gould has made a successful bid for a big block of stock in the Diamond Match Company.

A stranded cable caused a car to run away on the Broadway Road last evening. It dashed into a number of cars stalled ahead at the Fourteenth Street curve. A panic ensued. Two persons were slightly injured.

Judge Advocate General Lemly of the Navy Department has overruled the findings of the court-martial in the case of Prof. Fanciulli, leader of the Washington Marine Band, and has substituted for dismissal a severe reprimand.

The Queen's jubilee day was celebrated in London with great pomp and splendor. The Queen rode to St. Paul's and back to Buckingham Palace with an escort of Princes and troops from every part of her empire. She was received everywhere with great enthusiasm.

T. Heber Wannamaker of New York shot and killed Charles C. Jones in Bamberg, S. C. Jones attacked Mr. Wannamaker first with a knife. In the famous Murphy-Copes murder trial Mr. Wannamaker's testimony as to the character of Jones was not complimentary, and the latter determined to be revenged.

Page 2.

The annual reunion of noted Confederate veterans began in Nashville, Tenn., many famous Southern leaders were present.

Page 3.

Senator Hanna defeated Gov. Bushnell in the contest for control of the Ohio Republican organization at Toledo yesterday.

The Twenty-first Assembly District Republicans gave an excursion yesterday. Three steamers and three bands were chartered for the use of the 4,000 men, women, and children who participated in the day's outing.

Page 4.

The President yesterday sent to the Senate the nomination of John Goodnow of Minnesota to be Consul General at Shanghai, with other nominations.

The question of the right of the city to the franchises of the Sixth and Eighth Avenue Roads under the conditions of the license to build, granted in 1851, was submitted yesterday to the Appellate Division for decision.

Page 5.

Ben Brush won the Suburban Handicap yesterday for M. F. Dwyer. The Winner, belonging to "Pittsburg Phil," running second, and the Canadian horse Havoc third. A large and fashionable crowd was at the Sheepshead Bay track, but it was less enthusiastic than most Suburban day crowds.

Page 7.

Mlle. Yvette Guilbert was united by civil marriage service to Dr. Max Schiller in Paris. There was no religious ceremony.

Capt. Gen. Weyler has sailed from Havana for Sagua la Grande, Province of Santa Clara, where he will command operations against the insurgents.

Miss Loreno Langdon Barber, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Amzi Barber of Ardsley Towers, was married yesterday to Mr. Samuel Todd Davis, Jr.

The men of the Seventh Regiment in camp at Peekskill were undergoing rigorous discipline, to which they submit cheerfully. The health of the command continues excellent.

The Philafrican League took formal leave last night at Chickering Hall of a party of colonizers who are going to Central Africa in the name of the league to try and humanize the slave traders.

Mayor Strong yesterday at the meeting of the Board of Estimate declared against any increase of city salaries, refusing to allow Col. Waring to raise the pay of his foremen and Superintendents.

The jubilee dinner of the St. Francis Xavier's College Alumni Association last night was attended by the Papal Delegate, Mgr. Martinelli, and other distinguished dignitaries of the Catholic Church.

Page 12.

About seventy-five Protestant Episcopal women went into retreat yesterday at St. Gabriel's Convent at Peekskill to spend four days in meditation and prayer.

Tammany politicians are sour at Supreme Court Justices, and there is considerable talk against the nomination of Presiding Justice Van Brunt and Justice Andrews, whose terms expire this year. Some of them think Richard Croker may interfere to aid the Justices to secure renomination.

The examination of 437 teachers, candidates for the seventy-five High School vacancies, was begun at the City College yesterday. Dr. Marble and a committee of the Board of Superintendents conducted the examination. The results will not be announced until the middle of July.

Senator Lexow was called by the prosecution as a witness in the Tobacco trial. When asked to give evidence as to the testimony taken in the Spring before the Legislative committee investigating trusts, the defense objected to his giving this testimony, and the Court reserved decision on the question.

Justice Hatch of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday decided that Brooklyn may not divert running streams for its water supply to the damage of riparian owners. This is a reversal of a decision of a lower court. It was a test case, on which hang many suits involving millions of dollars.

Judge Newburger suspended sentence yesterday in the case of Commander Booth-Tucker, convicted of maintaining a nuisance in conducting religious services at unseasonable hours. The Judge refused to allow the Commander to make an address in court and warned him that if he did not obey the law the sentence might be imposed by the Court at any time.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 3.
Marine Intelligence.—Page 3.
The United Service.—Page 11.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 3.
Court Calendars.—Page 10.
Losses by Fire.—Page 3.
Legal Notes.—Page 12.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Railroads.—Page 7.

Public Spirited Rahway Women.

RAHWAY, N. J., June 22.—A number of women of this city yesterday organized an improvement society. Their object is to beautify the town, prevent the desecration of nature's rocks and the dead walls, and keep the streets clean. Mrs. A. E. Woodruff was elected President, Mrs. J. A. MacClary, Secretary; Mrs. J. R. Robinson, Recording Secretary, and Mrs. Aaron Dean, Treasurer. The Vice Presidents are Mrs. J. Wood, Mrs. J. A. Liggett, and Mrs. George F. Brown.

Society of the Cincinnati in Newport.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 22.—The annual banquet of the Rhode Island Society of the Cincinnati will be held at the Ocean House in this place on July 5. The Governor of the State and other dignitaries will be present.

FIRED IN SELF DEFENSE

T. Heber Wannamaker of New York Shoots Down C. C. Jones in Bamberg, S. C.

REVENGE CAUSED THE ATTACK

Mr. Wannamaker, Who Had Given Testimony Against the Character of Jones in the Famous Murphy-Copes Murder Trial, Was Assaulted with a Knife.

COLUMBIA, S. C., June 22.—Bamberg, the county seat of Bamberg County, this State, was the scene to-day of a killing of highly dramatic nature growing out of the famous Murphy-Copes murder trial of two years ago.

In that case a State Dispensary Constable named Charles C. Jones had been employed as a private detective, and Mr. T. Heber Wannamaker, a member of the New York Cotton Exchange and a representative of the firm of Robert Moore & Co. of New York, was called upon to testify to his (Jones's) character. His testimony was of an adverse nature, and Jones has since that time expressed a determination to revenge himself whenever an opportunity offered.

Mr. Wannamaker is traveling in the South in the interest of his firm, and to-day met Jones for the first time since the trial. Jones immediately attacked him, and, being a man of powerful physique, would soon have killed him with the knife he brandished. Mr. Wannamaker warned him to keep back, but Jones advanced rapidly, and was about to strike a fatal blow, when a well directed shot through the brain stopped him. He fell dead at the feet of his intended victim.

Mr. Wannamaker is a member of one of the best families in the State, and has been engaged in business for some years in New York. The killing was clearly in self-defense. Mr. Wannamaker was lodged in jail, but will be released on bond.

WHALER'S CREWS RESCUED.

The United States Revenue Cutter Grant Saves Men of the Gay Head Off Alaska.

SEATTLE, Washington, June 22.—A report was received to-day from Capt. Munger of the United States revenue cutter Grant, stationed in Alaskan waters, in which it was stated that the bark Gay Head, Capt. Foler, after encountering a whale, had sent out two boats, which had been lost, and the crews of which were finally found by the cutter.

Each boat had a crew of eight men. They soon struck the whale and made him fast, but in doing so one of the boats got stove and the mate ordered it back to the ship.

The whale pulled the other boat about the best part of the night, when the crew succeeded in killing it.

In following the whale, the boat's crew lost their bearings of the ship, so they steered for Montague Island, landed, gathered mussels, and, with hard bread, made soup. Then they pulled for Port Eters, on Hinchenbrook Island, where they camped.

Capt. Toler gave the cutter all possible information, and the cutter steamed away, and in twenty-four hours found the missing boat and crew, took them on board, hoisted the boat, and in twelve hours delivered the boat and crew to the bark amid the grateful cheers of their shipmates, and a "God bless you all" from Capt. Toler.

The boat's crew, though quite exhausted from their long fast and exposure, soon recovered. The mate is seventy-seven years old.

DEFIES A MORTGAGE COMPANY.

Mary E. Lease, a Member of the Wichita (Kan.) Lar, to Conduct Her Own Case.

WICHITA, Kan., June 22.—Mary E. Lease to-day defied an Eastern mortgage company which holds a one-thousand-dollar balance against her to "crack its whip," and the company's attorney at once proceeded to do so by beginning proceedings in aid of execution in the Probate Court.

Several months ago Mrs. Lease's fine home was sold by the Sheriff for $600 to satisfy the mortgage. The company bid it in and took a judgment for about $1,000 balance. Mrs. Lease says the company's own agents appraised the property and loaned her one-third of the valuation. In taking the property Mrs. Lease asserts that the company stole her equity, that she does not owe a cent balance, and will fight the case to a finish.

If it develops that she has enough money to pay the judgment, the company will ask for an order for its payment, and if she still refuses to pay it, an effort will be made to have her sent to the County Jail, which the Kansas Statutes empower the Probate Court to do, in order to enforce its mandates. The original mortgage, with costs and interest, amounted at the time of foreclosure to $1,438.

Mrs. Lease is a member of the local bar, and will conduct her own defense in the courts. She has a handsome income, and it is believed plenty of money in the bank.

A BOMB IN CRIPPLE CREEK.

Attempt to Blow Up House of a Defunct Bank's President.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Col., June 22.—A dynamite bomb, the fuse of which had burned to within an inch of the cap, was found under the house of E. R. Jacobi, President of the defunct Miners' State Bank.

Had the bomb exploded the house would have been wrecked, and probably all the inmates would have been killed.

It is thought to have been placed there by some angry depositor, but there is no clue to the guilty party.

JOLIET ROLLING MILLS OUT.

Report that They Have Left the Illinois Steel Company Syndicate.

JOLIET, Ill., June 22.—It is reported here to-day that the Joliet Rolling Mills have been dropped from the Illinois Steel Company syndicate.

O. W. Potter of Chicago will conduct the business of the plant here, which has $7,000,000 invested, employing 1,700 men. Affairs are shaky, however, as rumors are out that two blast furnaces will be blown out and the company will reduce wages July 1, to which the Amalgamated Association will not submit.

Cut to Death in a Mower.

BRIGHTON, Col., June 22.—Henry Morris, a prominent rancher near here, met a horrible death yesterday afternoon. He was mowing hay, and fell from his seat in front of the machine. Some workmen near by heard him cry, and, running over, found the team moving with the unfortunate man impaled on the sickle bar and the knives cutting gashes in his body. He was released, but died before reaching his home, a quarter of a mile away.

Birmingham Works to be Enlarged.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., June 22.—Demand has been so lively from prospective users of steel in the finished article upon the Birmingham Rolling Mill, which will commence to manufacture merchantable steel in the next three weeks, that it has been decided to double the capacity of its plant now under construction. Many small industries have knocked at the door of Birmingham, and will commence locating as soon as the steel plant is in successful operation.

PANIC ON BROADWAY ROAD

Car, Beyond Gripman's Control, Ran Away and Dashed into Cars Stalled Ahead.

STRANDED CABLE THE CAUSE

Was at Fourteenth Street Curve, and Only the Coolness of a Few Prevented Injuries to Many—Two Slightly Hurt.

Yesterday was a day of accidents on the Broadway cable line, and the unreliability of cable service as applied to metropolitan transit was clearly demonstrated. The most serious accident occurred shortly before 6 o'clock last evening at the Fourteenth Street curve, when the grip of a car caught in some loose strands of the cable and was carried along with a momentum that baffled all the efforts of the gripman to stop the car.

The brakes were useless. The runaway car dashed into a car immediately ahead, and the wildest scene of excitement followed. Car after car was dashed along at a rate that scared the passengers badly.

Two Persons Hurt.

Two persons were hurt. They were Miss Anna Nardel of 67 West One Hundred and Sixth Street and Walter Johnson a porter, of 306 West Sixty-eighth Street. Their injuries were, fortunately, slight, and they were able to go to their homes without assistance.

That many more persons were not injured is put down as miraculous. As it was, the panic that followed was almost beyond control. Women became hysterical and rushed to the rear and front platforms of the cars, attempting to jump to the street, and were only prevented from doing so by the cooler-headed men and the combined efforts of conductors, gripmen, and policemen, who had rushed to the scene.

The Runaway Car.

The car that caused all the trouble kept on in its mad flight, and every car ahead as far as Seventeenth Street was carried along for several blocks before the cable at the power house was stopped. When the accident occurred, its gravity was not fully realized, and it was only after the danger became apparent that an inspector stationed near the curve thought of telephoning to the power house to stop the machinery. Immediately after his message was received, another one to the same effect came in from a conductor of one of the cars.

Ambulances Not Needed.

Out from the Morton House rushed a crowd of guests. Two of them were Gen. James R. O'Beirne, Commissioner of Charities, and Superintendent Murphy of Bellevue Hospital. They saw the cars crashing together, heard the people on the sidewalks and cars shouting, and concluded that medical help was needed. Superintendent Murphy rushed to the telephone and called for all the spare ambulances from Bellevue. Gen. O'Beirne called up the New York Hospital, and in a short time ambulances were dashing around Union Square from both institutions. There were at least half a dozen of them.

The surgeons, however, found little occasion for their services after attending to Miss Nardel and Johnson. One woman fainted after the danger was all over. She was revived by a surgeon and taken to a hotel.

Cause of the Accident.

When the excitement was over, and an examination was made, it was found that the grip of the car that caused all the trouble was totally ruined. It was attached to another car and taken to the stable for repairs. The gripman was unnerved by his experience, and went to his home ill.

No report of the accident was made by the police either to the nearest station or to Police Headquarters. The employes of the road were, as usual, reticent and pleaded ignorance of there having been any accident or delay.

The Accidents and an Explanation.

The other accidents that occurred yesterday were one early in the morning, which caused a blockade for a short time near Twenty-third Street. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon there was another stoppage, which held up the cars near Houston Street for over an hour.

At about 8:30 in the evening the cable at Bowling Green went wrong, and up to a late hour last night all cars stopped at 1 Broadway, being unable to round the curve without the assistance of tow horses. This accident seemed to reflect at Eighth Street, where about twenty cars were tied up for about an hour and a half. Again, at 10:30, there was a delay at Fifteenth Street, where the cars were again stopped for several minutes. Travel all through the evening was by fits and starts.

President Vreeland's Explanation.

When seen last night, Mr. Vreeland, the President of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, said in explanation of the accidents that they occurred in the cables operating the road south of Twenty-third Street, at which point the whole traffic of the city is concentrated. At this point the Columbus Avenue line, running from the Harlem River via Lenox Avenue; the Broadway line, from Fifty-ninth Street, and the Lexington Avenue line, from the Harlem River, is thrown upon the two cables operating from that point south along Broadway.

They were caused immediately by frayed strands in the cable rope fouling in the grip mechanism of the cars, thus making it impossible for the gripmen to get free of the moving rope. Both the cables were new and of the very best possible construction that experience or mechanical skill could devise.

He said further that until the company was allowed to break the enormous bulk of travel now thrown on the Broadway road south of Twenty-third Street by tapping it by modernized traction at Vesey Street and Canal Street for west-side patronage and at the Post Office and Astor Place for those residing on the east side such accidents were liable to occur.

The cable cars on the Broadway line stopped running at 1:30 o'clock this morning, the cable being in such bad shape after the mishaps of yesterday the cars could not be hauled. Horse cars from the Sixth and Seventh Avenue lines were called into requisition to take the place of the cable cars.

LYMAN J. GAGE HONORED.

Secretary of the Treasury Receives an LL. D. Degree from Beloit.

BELOIT, Wis., June 22.—Beloit College today conferred the degree of Doctor of Laws upon Lyman J. Gage, Secretary of the Treasury. The message of notification expressed the desire to recognize "his high attainments in literature and in the sciences of finance and of social and political economics, and his useful public service, culminating in the high office wherein his wisdom commands a nation's trust."

MUSICIANS OUT OF TUNE.

BOSTON, June 22.—The reorganized Directorate of the Handel and Haydn Society held its first meeting to-night, and, according to the predictions which have been freely made, voted, 9 to 4, to reinstate the venerable Carl Zerrahn in the position of musical director, which he relinquished two years ago. Upon this action being taken, President Eugene S. Hagar, Vice President George S. Daniels, and Secretary Charles W. Stone, veteran officers of the society, resigned.

This doubtless foreshadows a split in this time-honored organization, and it is understood that the outcome will be what is called in the United States Senate "much washing of dirty linen in public."

CASE OF PROF. FANCIULLI.

Judge Advocate General Lemly Sets Aside Dismissal.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—Judge Advocate General Lemly of the Navy Department has overruled the findings of the court-martial in the case of Prof. Fanciulli, leader of the Marine Band, and has set aside the verdict of dismissal recommended by the court and substituted a severe reprimand in its place.

Prof. Fanciulli's offense was that on Memorial Day he declined to play a certain march ordered played by Lieut. Draper of the Marine Corps.

A CIRCUS ON A CRUISE.

The Roanoke Leaves Chicago and Will Take in the Lake Towns.

CHICAGO, June 22.—The iron steamer Roanoke has left port with a cargo as curious as the one that once took passage on board the ark. The Roanoke has a circus on board.

The scheme is to cruise into all ports along the shore. The first stop is St. Joe, the next Benton Harbor, and after that South Haven. All the lakes will be taken in as long as the season lasts. There is not much danger of the circus being caught out in a gale, for the trips will be so short fair weather can be waited for.

MISSISSIPPIANS SURPRISED.

They Think Gov. McLaurin Should Not Consort with Republicans.

JACKSON, Miss., June 22.—A Washington special to The Evening News of this city, stating that Gov. McLaurin stopped in Washington, in company with Col. Jones S. Hamilton and Henry Kerneghan, Republican applicant for Postmaster, and the two former urged the appointment of the latter before the Governor went on to New York to attend the meeting of the River Commission there, Thursday, has created a tremendous sensation.

Much surprise is expressd that a free-silver Governor should meddle with Republican appointments.

SHE FAINTED AS A HOAX.

Mary Littlefield's Joke on the Chicago Police Costs $15 in Court.

CHICAGO, June 22.—Mary Littlefield, who had a merry time last evening at the expense of the police, paid $15 for her fun this morning in Justice Foster's court at the Armory.

The woman shammed a fainting spell so cleverly that guests of the Palmer House, in front of which the affair occurred, telephoned for the police ambulance, and the woman was carted to an address on West Van Buren Street, where she said she lived. Upon arriving there Mary made known the hoax, and proceeded to laugh heartily over the affair. Her smiles disappeared when she was forced into the ambulance again, and brought to the Harrison Street Police Station.

EVICTED HIS PARENTS.

Chicago Man's House Stoned by His Indignant Neighbors.

CHICAGO, June 22.—A mob of neighbors stoned and egged the house of a well-to-do man at 155 Newberry Avenue, last night, because he had evicted his old father, stepmother, and their child for non-payment of rent.

The old people, who are said to be very poor, had been living in the basement. They spent last night with their miserable belongings on the street in front of the house. The mother, who is infirm, lay all night on a mattress on the sidewalk. The father had fun away in terror. They had had nothing to eat for some time. The neighbors gave them food and stoned the son's house.

The son says the father has acted ungratefully, and would not stay in a house he rented for him, but insisted on breaking into the Newberry Avenue house and living in the basement. The neighbors believe the old man's story, and are indignant.

DIAMOND MATCH DEAL.

Edwin Gould Is Said to Have Made a Successful Bid for a Lot of Stock.

CHICAGO, June 22.—The Daily News says:

"There is every prospect that Edwin Gould will become an important factor in the Diamond Match Company. Shortly before O. C. Barber and Granger Farwell went abroad to further the interests of the Diamond Match Company, Edwin Gould, it is said, made a bid for a block of stock, the acceptance of which would be contingent upon the consummation of certain foreign contracts. This bid, it appears, was accepted by the Diamond Match authorities, who have the amount of the stock on deposit and ready for delivery. The price is not known, but it is said to be close to the figures made to Coates, Son & Co., as the foreign deals are not unlikely to be closed favorably in a short time. Mr. Gould will doubtless become an important voice in the affairs of his former enemy."

TO FIGHT PITTSBURG COAL.

Big Scheme of the Southern Railway to Supply Planters from Alabama.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., June 22.—The Southern Railway has decided, as the result of a recent conference with Walker County coal operators, to fight Pittsburg coal on the Mississippi River below Greenville, where the yearly consumption among the sugar plantations is over 1,500,000 tons.

To this end the railway company has leased 100 model barges and tugs enough to move them and will operate a mammoth barge line south of Greenville, where it already has extensive supplies to receive the coal from the cars by rail from the Birmingham district and load the barges.

Already the railway company has reduced the freight rate from Birmingham to Greenville 20 per cent. Quasi-successful attempts have been made before to wrest this trade from Pittsburg, but the efforts were not on a solid basis. The present arrangement, it is believed, will give Alabama control of the field and more than meet the 17 cents lock tolls on Pittsburg coal on the Monongahela.

John L. Sullivan Enters Training.

BOSTON, June 22.—John L. Sullivan, the former champion of the world, left Boston to-day for "Billy" Muldoon's farm, at White Plains, where he will at once enter training under the direction of the world's champion wrestler.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The pressure is high off the Atlantic and middle Pacific coasts. The pressure is low from Lake Superior to Assiniboia and also in the middle Missouri Valleys.

Rain has fallen in the Missouri and Middle Mississippi Valleys. The temperature has risen from the Mississippi Valley eastward, has fallen in the extreme Northwest, and has remained stationary elsewhere. The weather will continue fair in the Atlantic States, except showers in Florida.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1896.	1897.	TIMES' 1897.
3 A. M.	71	59	60
6 A. M.	70	59	62
9 A. M.	76	64	65
12 M.	81	66	75
4 P. M.	86	72	73
6 P. M.	83	71	73
9 P. M.	78	68	70
12 P. M.	72	64	67

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	68
Weather Bureau	65
Corresponding date 1896	77
Corresponding date for last 20 years	70

QUEEN VICTORIA'S DAY

Diamond Jubilee Procession Passes Through London Amid Great Splendor.

TO ST. PAUL'S AND RETURN

Escorted by Princes from All Europe and Troops from Every Part of Her Domains.

HER MAJESTY'S TELEGRAM TO HER LOYAL SUBJECTS.

The Lord Mayor of London Greets the Queen at the Law Courts and at the Mansion House—Whitelaw Reid Receives Special Favor.

LONDON, June 22.—The Queen breakfasted at 9 o'clock, and informed her physician that she was not fatigued by yesterday's ceremonies.

Already at this hour in the great quadrangle of the palace there were many signs of the coming ceremonial. Gorgeously attired servants gathered near the scarlet carpeted staircase, which was lined with rare flowers, while the strains of the national anthem, as a band passed the palace, announced that the Colonial procession had started.

At the same time the special envoys who were to take part in the procession began arriving in the great quadrangle. United States Special Envoy the Hon. Whitelaw Reid was the first to appear. He drove in accompanied by one of the royal equerries, the latter being all gold, scarlet, and feathers, while Mr. Reid was quietly attired in an Inverness coat, wore an opera hat, and a white tie. He drove up to the great door of the palace, where he was saluted in passing by a dozen men in gold, and was escorted to the waiting room by the Master of Ceremonies, Colonel the Hon. Sir William James Colville.

A minute or so later Gen. Nelson A. Miles, representing the United States Army, rode up on a splendid horse and wearing a fine uniform. He lingered for a moment there without any one attending to him, and then rode out.

The minor royalties next dropped in, followed by richly caparisoned steeds, intended for the use of the Princes.

Arrival of the Princes.

The arrival of the Princes who were to take part in the escort formed a splendid picture, full of color. The quaint-looking Crown Prince Danilo of Montenegro, with coal-black, glossy hair under a dull crimson cap, and wearing a crimson jacket, heavily embroidered with gold, and with full, short, pale-blue skirts, was greeted by the German Princes, who sported fine German uniforms, evidently donned for the first time.

The Grand Duke Sergius of Russia, a man of the heavy, Romanoff type, was not artistically uniformed, and was completely eclipsed in appearance by the gorgeous Austrians, in Hungarian scarlet and gold, with their white Hussar jackets, lined with pale blue and fastened over the left shoulders, their striking attire being completed by high fur caps and stiff plumes.

The brother of the Khedive of Egypt, Prince Mohammed Ali Khan, was mounted on a pure white Arabian charged, which was greatly admired.

The Duke of Cambridge, carrying his Field Marshal's baton and wearing the ribbon of the Garter across his portly person, next arrived, and after him came the Lord Chamberlain, the Earl of Lathon, and a score of White Wand Chamberlains, attired in the darkest of blue smothered with gold. They mingled with the crowd, and later passed up the staircase.

Eleven royal landaus then arrived and were mustered in the centre of the quadrangle. Each carriage was a show in itself, forming with its brilliant assembly of escorting horsemen and footmen a most gorgeous display.

The Envoys First to Start.

A preliminary gleam of the sun pierced through the clouds at this hour, touching everything with bright light and making the scene as grand a feast of color as was ever witnessed.

By 10:20 A. M. the Envoys' carriages were loaded, and they took up their position in the centre of the quadrangle. Shortly afterward the Queen's superb coach arrived, and it had barely come to a standstill when the landaus with the Ladies and Lords in Waiting and the Princesses were in their allotted positions. All the ladies wore light toilettes of blue, green, lilac, and pink, the latest Parisian dainties.

Then the Envoys' landaus started.

The Princes next mounted their horses and arranged themselves in groups of threes.

The carriage of the ex-Empress Frederick of Germany, who was dressed in lilac and who carried a white sunshade, waited until after the others had gone, while the Duke of Cambridge chatted with her Highness.

In the meanwhile a platoon of the Royal servants lined up on each side of the great door, and an inclined platform from the foot of the stairs to the place to be occupied by the Queen's coach was placed in position and carefully tested by a Scotch giant.

After a momentary wait, a hoarse roar of cheers, quickly started by the Royal Anthem played by the band outside, announced the arrival of the Prince and Princess of Wales. The Prince wore the uniform of a Field Marshal, and the Princess was dressed in pale lilac, and wore a lilac bonnet with white feathers.

The Prince of Wales mounted by the scarlet-covered steps to the entrance of the palace, and then the Hanoverian steeds slowly drew the Queen's carriage into position.

At 11:10 A. M. a bustle on the main staircase announced the coming of her Majesty.

Her Majesty Sends a Message.

Queen Victoria slowly descended the stairs, assisted by a scarlet-clad and white-turbanned Indian attendant. She was dressed in black, wore a black bonnet trimmed with white, and carried a white sunshade.

At the foot of the stairway her Majesty paused for a minute, and touched an electric button connected with all the telegraphic systems throughout the British Empire, and it flashed around the world the message, already cabled to The Associated Press, sent by the Queen to her subjects. It read:

"From my heart I thank my beloved people. May God bless them."

Her Majesty then slowly seated herself in her carriage, the royal trumpeters sounded a fanfare, the Princess of Wales joined the Queen, and then the Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein joined the party. Both the Princesses seated themselves opposite her Majesty, and at 11:12 the Queen's coach started. Two gillies in Highland costume, wearing the tartan of MacDonald of the Isles, the so-called Crown Prince of Scotland, occupied the rumble.

As her Majesty emerged from the portico, the sun broke brightly through the clouds, and the Queen raised her sunshade. The Prince of Wales, the Duke of Cambridge, and the Duke of Connaught took up their places about Her Majesty's carriage, and the latter took its place in the procession.

Around Buckingham Palace.

Strangely enough, the crowds around Buckingham Palace this morning were far less numerous than expected. In the forecourt, just within the iron gates, were two stands, the first being for the use of the members of the Diplomatic Corps and several officers of the Queen's household, all in brilliant uniform.

Across the roadway and beyond the railings of the Green Park, the crowd was only three or four deep, but the roof of the palace was crowded by the royal servants and their friends.

By 8 o'clock all the palace stands were filled, and when the colonial procession came in sight, with Lord Roberts of Candahar, the Commander of the forces in Ireland, at their head, riding a superb Arabian horse, they met with a tremendous reception. The trim, upright figure of the popular General, his breast covered with orders, sitting his charger in the most soldierlike manner, although the horse was fiery and restive, provoked loud shouts of "Hurrah for Bobs!"

The Canadian Premier, Mr. Wilfred Laurier, in a cocked hat and uniform, and having his wife beside him, was very well received. They both bowed constantly to the cheers with which they were greeted wherever recognized.

The Canadian troops evoked approving comments on all sides but the feature of the colonial procession was the detachment of Rhodesian Horse, headed by Capt. Maurice Giffard, the well-known South African officer, with his armless sleeve showing strong evidence of active service. Every one of the troopers who followed him have been wounded. They were splendid-looking men, and were cheered to the echo, amid cries of "Hurrah for Dr. Jim! Where is he?"

It was 9:50 A. M. when the head of the procession passed the palace. It was led by Capt. Ames of the Second Life Guards, one of the tallest men in the British Army, who, by the special wish of the Prince of Wales, rode in front of the procession. He was followed by four of the tallest troopers in that regiment of very tall men. The Captain quite came up to expectations as the leader of the procession.

The Naval Brigade following, in straw hats and carrying drawn cutlasses, also met with a rousing reception.

An interesting feature of the procession was furnished by the little Princes and Princesses, who filled the first carriage. The girls, dressed in white, bowed right and left with the aplomb of their mothers, and the boys, in Highland costume, saluted in the most approved style.

The ex-Empress Frederick of Germany looked stout and pleasant, and was strikingly like the Queen a few years ago.

The gorgeous uniforms and splendid horses of the escort of Princes, who rode by threes, made this part of the show the feature of the entire procession. At their head were the Marquis of Lorne, son-in-law of the Queen, and the Duke of Fife, son-in-law of the Prince of Wales. The former wore a dark blue uniform, and the latter was dressed in a red uniform. They were both covered with orders, and while behind them was every conceivable variety of brilliancy from Mohammed Ali Khan, the Egyptian representative, in dark frock coat and fez, to the Austrian Archduke Francis Ferdinand, in a gorgeous Hussars uniform.

The Duke of York rode toward the rear of the Princes' escort, wearing a naval uniform and the Order of the Garter, while his children, on the main balcony of the palace, waved their hands to him. By the side of the Duke of York were the Crown Prince of Siam and Prince Waldemar of Denmark. Then came Prince Henry of Prussia, Prince Albert of Prussia, and Grand Duke Serglus of Russia. The Crown Prince of Naples, the Austrian Archduke, and the Grand Duke of Hesse were the last members of the Princes' escort.

As the Queen drove under the archway, punctual to a second, the cannon shot of the royal salute was fired, and announced to the waiting millions that her Majesty was on her way through London. The Queen met with a most enthusiastic reception, and as soon as she emerged from the palace gates she began bowing right and left to the cheering of her people.

DISPLAY OF THE EMPIRE.

Colonial Troops from Every Part of Her Majesty's Domain Lead the Procession.

LONDON, June 22.—The procession was practically in three sections as far as St. Paul's, though the two last en route to the Cathedral were consolidated as they moved into Piccadilly. The first to take up position was the Colonial procession, formed on the Embankment and moved via the Mall, thence past the palace, where her Majesty viewed it from a window over the route to St. Paul's. The procession, after some police, was headed by an advance party of the Royal Horse Guards. Then followed the band of the same corps playing the inspiriting "Washington Post March." Next came Lord Roberts, commanding the Colonial troops, with Col. Iver Herbert of the Grenadier Guards the second in command, then the Canadian Hussars, and the Dragoons of the Northwest Police as escort to the First Colonial Premier, the Hon. Wilfred Laurier.

The Northwest Police made a striking appearance; quite as brave and serviceable looking as the New South Wales Lancers, which in turn were followed by the Mounted Rifles, with their gray semi-sombreros and black cock's plumes, escorting the Premier of New South Wales, the Hon. S. H. Reid.

The Victorian mounted troops followed in unattractive brownish uniforms, succeeded by the New Zealand mounted contingent, a fine-looking, sunburned lot, drawn from almost every town of any importance in the colony, displaying uniforms intended for the conflict rather than the parade ground. A number of Maoris rode with the contingent, their black faces exciting the greatest interest. Then came New Zealand's Premier, the Hon. Richard J. Seddon.

Africans and Australians.

These made way for the African contingent.

The Queensland Mounted Infantry came next, in their kharkee tunics and scarlet facings, and then the Premier of Queensland, Sir H. M. Nelson, K. C. M. G.

The Cape of Good Hope Mounted Rifles, wearing the scarlet, with white helmets, rode by to herald the coming of the Cape Premier, the Hon. Sir J. Gordon Sprigg, K. C. M. G. Hardly less could be noticed, and to the majority unknown, when attention was claimed for the yellowish-brown kharkee, lit with bright scarlet to the double stripes down the seams of tightly fitting corduroy trousers, with large chamois leather patches, of the South Australian mounted troops. They passed on to give place to the Premier of Newfoundland, the Hon. Sir W. V. Whiteway.

Next came the Premier of Tasmania, Sir Eric Braddon, K. C. M. G.

Natal by the Natal Mounted Troops, a contingent similar in model and equipment to their Cape brothers-in-arms. The Hon. R. H. Hescombe, the Premier of Natal, followed. He was accompanied by Sir J. Forrest, K. C. M. G., Premier of Western Australia.

The Premiers were succeeded by a really most attractive display—mounted troops of the crown colonies, the Rhodesian Horse, the colonial infantry, broken by three bands typical of the United Kingdom, those of St. George's, the London Scottish, and the London Irish Rifle Volunteer Corps. The colonial contingent were a varied lot—local militia of Hongkong, Singapore, Ceylon, Mauritius, Jamaica, St. Lucia, Bermuda, and the Royal Malta Artillery Corps; Hongkong, Singapore, Ceylon, Mauritius, Jamaica, and Royal Malta Submarine Mining Companies of the Royal Engineers; the West India Fortress Company of Royal Engineers, the West India Infantry Regiment, the Hongkong Regiment, and the Royal Malta Regiment of Militia. Then there passed the splendid contingent from the Canada infantry, 175 strong, uniformed somewhat like the regular service infantry, with Col. Alymer leading.

Men from Borneo and Cyprus.

Following came the real oddities in the eyes of Londoners, of which the Zaptiehs from Cyprus divided the honors with the Dyaks of Borneo. The Zaptiehs were mounted on Highland ponies, and, naturally, wore the Turkish fez, with a jacket somewhat suggestive of Constantinople and the minarets of Stamboul. The Borneo Dyaks, yellow-colored, smallish chaps, were eagerly expected by the crowd, owing to their head-hunting proclivities, of which, however, no trace could be noticed in their dress.

Notable, also, were the Hongkong police, Chinamen, with strange, saucepan-like hats inverted over their immobile yellow faces.

The Trinidad Field Artillery, the Sierra Leone Militia, with their strange, small blue turbans and depending tassels and knickerbockers; the British Guiana police, with their white-curtained caps; the Haussas, in the familiar zouave costumes of long ago, and the Royal Niger Haussas—men who fought at Ilorin and Bida—in uniforms of Kharkill cloth, trousers exposing the leg, and shaved heads, were all blacks. The Haussas, the blackest of the blacks, wearing "the burnished livery of the sun," were most enthusiastically greeted.

The procession ended as it began, appropriately, by defenders from the Dominion—the balance of the Northwest Mounted Police, a body of men London has taken entirely to her heart

England's Military Strength.

The second procession passed the palace fifty minutes after the Colonials had climbed Constitution Hill. Formed in Eaton Square and Sloane Street, it more than eloquently filled up the picture of Britain's war strength; more than magnificently completed the carnival of gorgeous costume and color. Scarlet and blue and gold were intermingled with white and yellow; shining cuirasses and polished helmets; plumes and tassels; furs, and gold and silver-spangled cloths; bullion embroideries

China, Belgium, Holland, and the Papal Envoy; in the fifth the envoys of the United States, France, and Spain.

They rode in eleven two-horse landaus from the Royal Mews, all painted lake and vermilion, with heavy lines of gold in the vermilion running gear, with scarlet and purple hammer cloths, and lined with blue-figured rep. The royal arms were on the panels, royal crowns on the tops. The horses were high-stepping bays. A gorgeous coachman reposed in each box, clad in royal scarlet, white knee breeches, and silk stockings, his head bewigged with white horsehair, and crowned with a magnificent three-cornered hat, decorated with ostrich plumes dyed in royal red. Each hat cost $100, and must have required a courtier's art to keep balanced. Two gorgeous footmen, with full blown calves, stood at the back of each landau, dressed like the coachman, only their hats were more of the old Field Marshal's pattern, heavily bullioned and cockaded, and trimmed with red ostrich tips. Other footmen wore similar shaped hats, but minus the ostrich feathers. Instead they wore very ornate bullion ends like a number of watch chain ornaments, all beautiful to look upon and heavy to wear.

In the Royal Carriages.

The crowd now began to show more eager interest in the approaching vehicles; they were nearer and nearer to the Queen. Five road landaus, pained like those which had just vanished, only horsed by four horses, four with bays and the fifth with the Dutch blacks of the Royal Mews, appeared first. The occupants of these landaus were:

First carriage, lady in waiting to the Princess of Wales, Chamberlain to Empress Frederick, Lord in waiting to Queen, Chamberlain to Princess of Wales.

Second carriage—The Lord of the Bed Chamber, the Mistress of the Robes to the Empress Frederick, Lord Steward, and Lord Chamberlain.

Royal Princes and Princesses.

Third carriage—Princess Alice of Albany, Princess Alice of Battenberg, Princess Ena of Battenberg, and the Mistress of the Robes.

Fourth carriage—Princess Victoria Patricia of Connaught, Prince Arthur of Connaught, Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein, Princess Feo of Saxe-Meiningen, and Prince Alexander of Battenberg.

Fifth carriage—Princess Beatrice of Coburg, Princess Margaret of Connaught, Princess Louise of Battenberg, Princess Aribert of Anhalt, and the Duke of Albany.

Sixth carriage—The Princess of Saxe-Meiningen, Princess Frederic Charles of Hesse, Princess Adolph of Schaumburg-Lippe, and Hereditary Princess of Hohenlohe-Langenburg.

Seventh carriage—Princess Charles of Denmark, Princess Frederick of Hanover, the Duchess of Teck, and Princess of Bulgaria.

Eighth carriage—Princess Victoria of Wales, the Duchess of York, Princess Henry of Prussia, and Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz.

Ninth carriage—The Duchess of Fife, Grand Duchess Serglus, Grand Duchess of Hesse, Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz.

Tenth carriage—Princess Henry of Battenberg, the Duchess of Coburg, Duchess of Connaught, Duchess of Albany.

Eleventh carriage—Empress Frederick, Crown Prince of Naples, Princess Louise, Duke of Coburg.

Two Senior Equerries rode by the carriage of the Empress Frederick. As the familiar faces passed, many and loud were the greetings.

The Colonial Escort came next, drawn from all the colonies, the Canadians representing almost all the provinces, among them Capt. Fleming and Sergts. Joslin, Leblond, Hodgins, Davis, King, Dinman, Creighton, and Bertsellinger.

Then rode into view the Second Life Guards.

Escort of Royal Princes.

The Guards were soon succeeded by the escort of British and foreign Princes, including Prince Henry of Prussia, Prince Charles of Denmark, Prince Frederic Charles of Hesse, Prince of Schaumburg-Lippe, Prince Aribert of Anhalt, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, Prince Victor of Schleswig-Holstein, Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, Prince Albert of Schleswig-Holstein, the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, the Duke of York, the Duke of Fife, the Duke of Teck, Prince Waldemar of Denmark, Prince Louis of Battenberg, the Prince of Lunengen, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, Prince Adolphus of Teck, Archduke Francis Ferdinand, Prince Rupert of Bavaria, Prince Charles de Lgne of Belgium, the Prince of Bulgaria, Prince Mohammed Ali of Egypt, Prince Albert of Prussia, Grand Duke of Hesse, Prince of Hohenlohe-Langenburg, Prince of Naples, Prince Aresugawa of Japan, Grand Duke of Luxemburg, Prince Danilo of Montenegro, Prince Amir Khan, the Duke of Oporto, the Grand Duke Serglus of Russia, Grand Duke Cyril of Russia, Prince Philip of Saxe-Coburg, Prince Herrmann of Saxe-Weimar, Prince Frederick of Saxony, Prince Mahit of Siam, Prince Eugene of Sweden-Norway, the Duke Albert of Wirtemberg. Many faces were known, recognized, and cheered. This brilliant escort was composed of the flower of Europe's thrones.

The Guards of Honor.

Following the Princes came the guard of honor—twenty-two of native Indian cavalry corps. Jat Sikhs, Brahmin Sikhs, Mussulman Pathans, Hindustani Mussulmans, Hindu Jats, Mussulman Rajaputs, Punjabi Mussulmans, and plain Mussulmans.

A cheer broke forth that seemed to shake the ground, renewed again and again as her Majesty's carriage approached. The famous eight Hanoverian creams, cream in color, with long tails, white, cold, almost fish-like eyes, and pink noses, their manes richly woven with ribbons of royal blue, were now passing. Each of the Hanoverians was led by a "walking man" in royal livery and a huntsman's black velvet cap. Gorgeous the horses looked in their new state harness—saddle cloths of royal blue velvet with rich fringes of bullion, the leather work red morocco above and blue morocco beneath, glittering everywhere with the royal arms, the lion, the unicorn, the crown in gold, literally the harness of pomp and color and brightness. The liveries of the postilions were in keeping with the harness, and had cost $600 apiece—the scarlet and gold coats, white trousers, and riding boots. For once since the Prince Consort's death the Queen permitted the mourning band to be removed from the men's arms. There was no note of sorrow.

Carriage of the Queen.

The carriage in which her Majesty rode now came abreast. It was a carriage with a light running body, built about a quarter of a century ago, and of which her Majesty is known to be very fond. The body was dark claret, lined with vermilion, the moldings outlined with beads of brass. Brass beads decorated the rumble; the body loops and lamp irons were glit. The wheels and underworks were vermilion, with heavy lines of gold. Beside her Majesty sat the Princess of Wales, while the Princess Christian sat opposite.

On the left of her Majesty rode the Duke of Cambridge, on the right the Prince of Wales, who was followed by the Duke of Connaught, the General officer commanding. The procession closed thus:

Captain of escort, standard, field officer of escort, Chief of the Staff, Master of the Buckhounds, Gold Stick of Scotland, Gold Stick in Waiting, Master of the Horse, Crown Equerry, and two equerries, Field Officer in Brigade, Waiting Equerry to the Duke of Cambridge, Equerry to the Prince of Wales, Silver Stick in Waiting, six royal grooms, rear part of the Sovereign's escort, Second Life Guards, Royal Irish Constabulary, squadron, Royal Horse Guards.

Lord Mayor at the Law Courts.

The Lord Mayor and the city officials on horseback arrived at the law courts, where the Judges had gathered in their robes ten minutes before the Queen was due. Sir Faudel Philips wore the Earl's robe to which Lord Mayors are entitled when crowned heads visit the city—a cloak of ruby silk velvet lined with white silk and edged with ermine. The robe is identical with the coronation robes of peers. His lordship wore his "S. S." chain and badge and levee dress. Sheriffs Ritchie and Rogers wore the Sheriff's velvet court dress, scarlet gowns, and chains. The "verye Goodbye sword," known as "Queen Elizabeth's pearl sword," presented to the corporation by the maiden Queen at the opening of a royal exchange A. D. 1570, was carried by the Lord Mayor. Two carriages containing deputations of Aldermen and Councilors were also present.

On the arrival of the Queen the Lord Mayor uncovered. Approaching the carriage of her Majesty, his lordship, with all due obeisance, presented the hilt of the city's pearl sword, which was undrawn. This was the ancient ceremony of dutiful submission. The Queen lightly touched it, thus returning it to the Lord Mayor in token that his submission was graciously accepted by his Sovereign. Her Majesty then commanded the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs to proceed. The Sheriffs took their places with the Aldermen and Commoners immediately after the Field Marshals. The Lord Mayor rode bare headed before the first part of the sovereign's escort of Life Guards, and the procession moved toward St. Paul's amid roars of cheers that seemed in the narrow streets to be echoed and re-echoed.

CEREMONIES AT ST. PAUL'S.

Church Dignitaries Welcome Her Majesty—Lord Mayor Receives Her at the Mansion House.

The Queen arrived at St. Paul's Cathedral at 12:12 P. M.

The broad steps of the portico of St. Paul's presented to the Queen a picture similar to that of a crowded stage, wonderful in its brilliant costuming. Immediately in front of the royal carriage were the Church dignitaries, the Archbishops robed in purple and gold and holding their gilded croziers, and the lesser ecclesiastics in white, with violet berettas. Then there were the cathedral dignitaries in white and gold capes and scarlet skull caps, Doctors of Divinity in crimson cassocks, and back of them two massed military bands. Beyond the bands were the bareheaded ranks of the surpliced choir, stretching to the cathedral door, a field of dazzling white. On the right of the Archbishops were two rows of seated Judges, robed in black, scarlet, and purple, and wearing their strange white wigs. On the left of the Archbishops were the other prominent ecclesiastics, including two colored Bishops of the African church and an officer of the Salvation Army in regular uniform.

In the section to the right of the choir was the Diplomatic Corps, with their ladies. The Ambassadors occupied the two front rows, and back of them were the Ministers and others in the order of their rank. Many of the ladies wore Summer toilets of white, but they were overshadowed in spite of their attractiveness by the sheen of the silver helmets, the gold-laced coats of red, blue, green, and all shades, the jeweled orders glittering on so many breasts, and the gaudy silk of the Chinese contingent.

The Americans present were distinguished by their plain evening dress. The United States Ambassador, Col. John Hay, Mrs. Hay, and Miss Hay were in the second row, and Mr. Henry White, Secretary of the United States Embassy; Mr. J. R. Carter, Second Secretary of the United States Embassy, and Mr. Spencer Eddy, Col. Hay's secretary, were behind them.

Rear Admiral J. N. Miller, United States Navy, had a seat assigned to him next to Mrs. Reid, the wife of the United States Special Envoy, and just opposite the spot where the Queen stopped. But at the last moment Admiral Miller was prevented by the serious illness of his daughter from attending. Commander Emery was present in full uniform, as were all the members of the Special Embassy except Gen. Nelson A. Miles and his aide de camp, Capt. P. Maus, who rode in the procession.

Americans Conspicuous.

In the section on the left of the choir was an equally distinguished group of people. In the front row and nearest to the Queen was the Marquis of Salisbury, the Premier, and Minister for Foreign Affairs, wearing the ribbon of the Order of the Garter; the First Lord of the Treasury, Mr. A. J. Balfour; the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, and their colleagues. Behind them was a mixed group of foreign potentates and a notable delegation of Indian Princes in shining cloth-of-gold encrusted with jewels.

In front of the platform was a cordon of Gentlemen of the Guard, twenty of the tallest noblemen of the royal household, uniformed in scarlet and blue, and flanked by the picturesque Beefeaters, or old-fashioned guardians of the tower, dressed in the costumes of the time of Henry VIII.

The Archbishops swept down the steps upon the appearance of the royal procession and remained standing throughout the ceremony. Whenever the band played the national anthem all those present at or about the cathedral uncovered their heads.

The ecclesiastics who had issued from the great west door as the Queen approached, standing beside the improvised altar, now began the simple service. A te deum by Dr. Martin, organist of St. Paul's, composed for the occasion, was sung. It was a most impressive work. The bass solo was sung chorally by the whole by a large number of basses, and the accompaniment was furnished by the Military Orchestra, composed of the bands of the Royal Artillery and Kneller Hall.

Singing the Doxology.

As the sonorous "Amen" died away, the sweet voices of the cathedral clergy were heard chanting, "O, Lord Save the Queen," to which the great choir in a wondrous volume of harmonious sound responded, "And mercifully hear us when we call upon Thee." The Bishop of London, in full canonicals, then read a short collect, after which, as her Majesty sat with bowed head, the Archbishop of Canterbury announced the Benediction.

The vast congregation joined with the choir in singing two verses of a hymn:

The God whom heaven and earth adore;
To Father, Son, and Holy Ghost.
From man and from the Angel host
The praise and glory evermore.

After remaining for a time in prayer, the Queen surveyed the platform through a lorgnette. During the ceremony she held her sunshade over her head.

The "Amens" in the service were accompanied with the blast of horns and the roll of drums, and when they were ended the Archbishop of Canterbury called for "Three cheers for Queen Victoria," and at present rose and gave nine cheers for her Majesty, wildly waving their hats and handkerchiefs, to which the Queen bowed repeatedly.

As the procession was being re-formed, the Queen called the Archbishops of Canterbury and York and the Bishop of London to her carriage and thanked them. Her Majesty also talked animatedly with the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Connaught.

At the Mansion House.

The Lord Mayor arrived at the Mansion House from St. Paul's at 12:15 and dismounted, apparently glad to get out of the saddle. His wife and daughters greeted him as if glad to see him safely back. They patted him on the back, stroked his hair, and used their dainty lace handkerchiefs, his wife wiping the perspiration from his face.

The Lady Mayoress was attended by her daughters, Mrs. Henriques, formerly Miss Nellie Phillips, and Miss Stella Phillips; Mrs. Sheriff Rogers, Miss Ritchie, the daughter of Sheriff Ritchie, and Lady Privright. They occupied a crimson-colored platform, with the Aldermen to the right and left of them.

The flowers which the Lady Mayoress presented to her Majesty were gorgeous orchids in a silver filigree basket, the handles being surmounted by a lover's knot, on which was engraved:

"To Her Majesty, Queen Victoria. Presented by Helen Faudel-Phillips, Lady Mayoress."

In presenting the flowers, the Lady Mayoress, who was in mourning and attired in black, with powdered hair, said:

"Might I be permitted to present this basket of flowers to your Majesty?"

The Queen twice replied:

"I am deeply grateful."

Her Majesty smiled, was evidently greatly pleased, and looked fresh and bright. She wore no spectacles, took the flowers, passed them to the Princess of Wales, and put out her hand to the Lady Mayoress to kiss. The latter, undoubtedly agitated by the splendor of the occasion, shook her Majesty's hand, instead of kissing it.

In the meanwhile, a distant band struck up the National Anthem, and the crowd joined in singing "God Save the Queen," which was sung by thousands of voices surrounding her Majesty until she was out of sight.

Before leaving, the Prince of Wales turned his horse and waved his hand to the Lord Mayor's party.

The Queen reached the palace on her return from the procession at 1:45 P. M. She was very much pleased and smiling, and was not overfatigued.

The whole affair passed off without a hitch. There was no serious accident, although a number of women fainted and a man fell out of a tree on the Mall. The Queen witnessed this, and promptly sent one of her Equerries to make inquiries as to the man's condition.

GLADSTONE MAKES AN ADDRESS.

He Passes Jubilee Day at Hawarden with His Wife.

LONDON, June 22.—No Redmondites and only some half dozen Dillonites were to be seen in the official stands at Westminster.

Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone passed the day at Hawarden, where Mr. Gladstone delivered a patriotic address in connection with a children's fete. It was announced that the Colonial Premiers would be the guests of Mr. Glastone early in July.

No Fatalities During the Day.

LONDON, June 22.—Careful inquiries made at all the London hospitals shortly before midnight elicited the information that there were no fatalities during the day and far fewer accidents of any kind than on any previous occasion of this character in London.

LONDON IN GALA ATTIRE

City Streets Thronged All Night Long with an Eager and Patient Populace.

JUBILEE DAY A MASS OF COLOR

As a Whole Not a Great Artistic Success—Brilliant and Beautiful Individual Displays Along Piccadilly and St. James's Street.

LONDON, June 22.—The last stroke of 12 had not died away in the midnight air when from some metropolitan belfries a tumultuous peal of bells announced Diamond Jubilee Day. The vast crowd that filled the miles of streets and squares answered with ringing cheers, and here and there the singing of "God Save the Queen."

In many places the crowd was very noisy, blowing horns and cornets, playing mouth-organs and concertinas, and altogether vociferous. At the music halls every popular ditty was greeted with shouts and cheers. Everybody flung about confections; everywhere hawkers vended fruit, and the streets stalls where coffee, hot potatoes, and other edibles were on sale did a roaring trade. No drunkenness was observable and very little bad temper. Many of the illuminations remained lighted until the small hours this morning, and in this way afforded much relief during the long interval of watching.

The crowds that peopled the streets and squares all night, in the hope of a good view of the procession to-day, were amazing in their sublime patience. Waiting for twelve, fourteen and sixteen hours, as many of these people did, jammed together, is a feat of endurance that could only be sustained by some overmastering desire. Quite half of these jubilee waiters were women, many of them with the pale, care-worn look of the London worker, yet all endurding the backbreaking tediousness with the utmost good nature. Some had campstools, some sat on projections of buildings, on curbstones, or leaned in doorways and the angles made by stands. Refreshments were in order everywhere, and the police had little trouble, cheery good nature being the note of the night.

A clear, starlit sky and cool air kept the spirits of the crowd at the topmost point throughout the vigil. With dawn the hope of Queen's weather merged in certainty, and the world here prepared itself in fullest confidence for a day of pleasure.

Preparing for the Procession.

The earliest active indication of the great event—apart from the people awaiting it—was shortly before 6, the arrival of vestry carts to gravel the roadways freshly, after the fashion which prevailed in the good old days of Sam Pepys. Then a little later the inevitable precursor of any procession, the police, began to arrive in great numbers—8,000 being distributed along the line of march.

The streets on the north side of the Thames were closed to ordinary vehicle traffic at 7:30, on the south side at 8 A. M. London Bridge had been closed to all traffic at midnight, and Westminster Bridge and other bridges between, at 6 this morning, at which hour all persons were removed from Westminster and London Bridges.

The first great difficulty of the police was assisting owners of seats on stands and houses to get to them, they being permitted to drive to them up to 10 o'clock, for there was a vast interval between a title to a seat and actual possession. The crowds on the sidewalks were quite willing to give passage to the favored mortals who owned seats, but to do so was difficult. And the difficulty was further increased by the arrival of the troops, after 8:30, taking up their appointed places. The wise, however, had reached their seats in stands or obtained access to houses where they had bought windows by 7 o'clock to 7:30.

At length everybody settled down to wait. The picture was complete. The last touches of decorator, upholsterer, and florist had been given, the fine effect of the decorations could be viewed, and the faces were in their places.

Decorations Everywhere.

Decoration for her Majesty's jubilee has been universal and without stint. Could the Queen have passed this morning through some of the wretched streets of her great London, some of those narrow, ill-favored alleys where pale-faced children come to believe the sky is only a yard wide, where there is want and hunger and disease the year round, she could have found no more striking evidence of her abiding place in the hearts of her people.

It is, however, to the six and three-quarter miles of the processional route that one must turn for what are considered the jubilee decorations. In describing them it may be said at the outset the art of street decoration is not understood in London. While here and there much that is beautiful meets the eye, it is not possible to escape the fact that the ensemble has been ruined by lack of control and effect. The means at hand have been as varied as the ends achieved. While there is plenty of red, white, and blue, the greatest reliance has been placed on royal crimson trimmed with gold. Mottoes are beautiful with scrolls, banners, flags, the royal arms, the imperial monogram, portraits of the Queen in every possible form of reproduction, and unlimited allusions to "1837-1897."

Scene of Brightness and Color.

In the richer streets are countless, costly blossoms, but paper flowers have not been disdained, especially in such decorations as are in the street proper, and the green of evergreen and fir and laurel garment the triumphal arches.

Venetian masts, with thin, idly waving pennons, shields and standards of flags, flowers, and ferns lend more of the picturesque than perhaps anything else. There were no scrolls or decorations stretched across the street, by the Queen's express desire, owing to an accident that befel in the jubilee ten years ago. Naturally, the flags of all nations figured conspicuously in this carnival of color. Buckingham Palace itself was undecorated, save for the royal standard, which flos above it. The stands in front and along the garden were as far as Hyde Park Corner, and were filled with civil servants, household servants and their friends—more to be noted for happy faces than for prominence in decoration, although the long lines of national color under the trees was decidedly effective. Indeed, it was not until passing Constitution Hill that one was face to face with the great effect and noted what the gradual adornment of the last month had led to.

Along Piccadilly.

All the houses and clubs of Piccadilly, from Hyde Park Corner to St. James's Street, were spanned at intervals with delicate arches of red, white, and blue lamps in three lines depending between Venetian masts, decorated with quaint shields bearing Egyptian designs in pale colors. There were similar festoons between the masts on both sides of the roadway, the effect being airy and graceful. One of the few sustained attempts at decoration was shown at the residence of the Baroness Burdett-Coutts, which was completely draped with pale green flowered cretonne. Across the top were deep crimson velvet bands, while the balcony was heavily canopied with purple velvet, supported by great twisted golden poles, themselves topped off with imperial crowns. Here, too, was a profusion of rare flowers. Devonshire House and Bath House were also handsomely decorated. At the corner nearest Devonshire House there was a canopy lined with ermine and surmounted by a large imperial crown.

St. James's Street was completely transformed and presented a brave appearance with its tall Venetian masts, streamers, laurel wreaths, and rich festoons.

At the Devonshire Club.

The Devonshire Club was notable—scarlet and white predominating—the rich draperies bearing excellent portraits of Her Majesty. In Pall Mall much of the color was contributed by the stands. The Wanderers' Club, at the foot of Waterloo Place, was decked in a suit of red, white, and blue. A little further on, at the Pall Mall East entrance to St. Martin's Parish, more ambitious decoration was attempted. Between this point and Exeter Hall the vestry had placed eighteen arches, formed of colored globes or balloons of celluloid of the kind used in Paris during the Czar's visit. The supporting poles were about five feet high, decorated with an oriflamme or banneret, and an escutcheon with two flags. The masts carried a garland of 118 globes to each arch, and every balloon contained an electric lamp of ten candle power. Though, of course, this was to be best seen later, still it was by no means ineffective in daytime decoration.

The Carlton Club was decked out exquisitely in blue and yellow. Under the heavy carved cornice were immense festoons of green leaves and primrose flowers on a background of blue cloth. Almost opposite, a gunsmith's shop showed a very suggestive decoration in the shape of the imperial emblems supported by and made brilliant with bayonets, swords, cutlasses, and lances dating from several epochs in the history of the British Army.

The scene in Pall Mall East was a notable one. At one building there was a very artistic display consisting of papier maché white figures twice lifesize, holding up imperial crowns. A bust of the Queen was above them; while between were deep bands of royal blue velvet fringed and embossed with gold roses, shamrocks, and thistles.

At Exeter Hall, entering the domain of the Strand Board of Works, an abrupt change was made from celluloid balloons to a line of Venetian masts, parallel with the footways extending to the Law Courts and the city limits. The masts were of gold, with bannerets between in graceful loopings, garlands of paper and muslin flowers, which were quite effective. The design was light and striking.

The Strand Vestry Hall had a most successful ensemble of heavy double festoons of green leaves and paper flowers, which lent quite a Summer touch to the narrow street.

The prevailing color in Fleet Street was purple and gold. About every 20 feet or so was a boss, and both sides were heavily festooned with paper flowers. The newspaper offices were generously decorated, notably that of The Daily Telegraph. The whole building was a mass of palms, ropes of bay leaves and evergreens, and a profusion of exquisite flowers.

At St. Paul's Cathedral.

Ascending Ludgate Hill, the sight was most attractive. High walls of color and immense seas of faces sloping up to the great gray walls of St. Paul's Cathedral, were a sight tremendously impressive. Round the cathedral the roadway had not been decorated, but the abutting premises were clothed from cornice to curbstone with decorations reflecting and emphasizing the whole genius of a people represented here in symbol or in substance.

Turning into Cheapside, there ere plenty of color, plenty of money spect, but no effect that was noteworthy, until, passing out of it, the Mansion House stood revealed, perhaps the most gorgeous and artistic bit of decoration on the entire route. From the central flagstaff was flown the royal standard, surrounded by twenty-five national banners mounted on flower-wreathed poles. In front of the building was placed the shield of the City of London, heraldically colored, backed by a handsome trophy of national flags, and flanked on either side by large cornucopias. On the central cornice was the inscription, "God Bless Our Queen," in gold letters, and on both sides the dates, "1837-1897." The windows were decorated with crimson plush draperies, gold ornaments, and emblems typical of the nation. A number of heraldic shields, backed by ermine mantles and trophies of national flags, adorned the front of the building. In front of the balcony there was a profusion of blue plush drapery, ornamented in gold with imperial crowns and monograms, and finished with bullion fringe, rosettes, and tassels. The columns of the building were entwined with wreaths, and here and there between depended rich baskets of flowers.

The Bank of England was tastefully decorated, though chiefly for illumination. Over the Threadneedle Street door was a huge painting, representing Britannia arising from the sea, on one side figures typifying Labor and on the other figures typifying Commerce, at the base two children supporting a shield with emblems of perpetual youth.

Decorations at London Bridge.

Passing onward through King William Street to London Bridge, Venetian masts were again noticeable, bearing golden banners, entwined with floral garlands, and having laurel wreaths underneath a crown at the top of the masts. The monument was draped with lines of flags and festoons of lanterns carried to the surrounding buildings.

London Bridge was quite effectively decorated. Both sides supported tall masts, topped with royal crowns in gold, and bearing banners. The first and each alternate mast carried a floral wreath tied with gold silk and the initialed letters "V. R." The second and each alternate mast were entwined with evergreen festoonings, bearing a shield backed by a trophy of five national flags. Each mast and lamppost was connected longitudinally by two floral festoons, as well as a festoon of small flags attached to the top of the floral festoon. Every lamppost bore suspended two floral baskets. At each end of the bridge was a graceful floral arch, the supporting uprights of which displayed the symbolical "60," while the festoons between carried "1837—1897" and an imperial crown.

The Westminster Bridge Road was enlivened by two lines of high Venetian masts with entwined evergreens, surmounted by golden crowns and adorned with trophies of national banners, shields, and baskets of flowers alternately. The masts were garlanded together with double lines of artificial flowers.

The Colonial Office, in Parliament Street, out of compliment to the colonial guests, displayed a group of flags blending all the British and colonial banners around medallions with the arms of the colonies.

In streets off the line of route the decorations were as lavish as was commensurate with the prosperity of the inhabitants. Flags, banners, and imperial devices of every sort were displayed, many windows had hangings of some sort, generally scarlet and gold or red, white and blue, and many others added flowers.

MR. REID WARMLY RECEIVED.

England Showers Honors on the United States Envoy.

LONDON, June 22.—There were many expressions of satisfaction that the carriage of the United States Special Envoy, Whitelaw Reid, had been so warmly received. This was considered to be largely due to President McKinley's cordial letter congratulating Her Majesty upon the sixtieth anniversary of her accession to the throne.

Many intentions to honor the United States Special Envoy have been displayed. For this reason Mr. Reid took the Princess Victoria of Wales into dinner yesterday evening, sitting opposite to and at the table of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha.

In addition, Queen Victoria received Mrs. Reid most cordially, and at the reception in the ballroom she gave the wife of the United States Special Envoy her hand to kiss.

QUEEN'S MESSAGE IN OTTAWA.

Lord Aberdeen Replies on Behalf of the People of Canada.

OTTAWA, Ontario, June 22.—The following was received by His Excellency the Governor General this morning:

Buckingham Palace, London, June 22, 1897.
To the Governor General of Canada, Ottawa:

From my heart I thank my beloved people. May God bless them.

VICTORIA, R. I.

His Excellency replied as follows:

Ottawa, June 22.

To the Queen, London:

The Queen's most gracious and touching message this moment received shall be immediately made known to your Majesty's people throughout the dominion, and will stir afresh hearts already full on this memorable day.

We offer the glad tribute of loyal devotion and affectionate homage. God save and bless the Queen.

ABERDEEN, Governor General.

THE QUEEN WELL PLEASED.

She and the Royal Family Pleased with the Day's Success.

LONDON, June 22.—At the Lord Chamberlain's office, this afternoon, a representative of The Associated Press was informed that, on her return to Buckingham Palace after the procession, the Queen and all the royal family expressed the greatest delight and satisfaction at the fact that everything had passed so successfully.

Have Done Wonders

Was Able to Do No Work—Liver in Bad Condition.

WOODHULL, N. Y.—"I was all run down in health and hardly able to do any work, except a few chores. My liver was in a bad condition and my head ached constantly. I have been taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and I am now entirely well. I have also taken Hood's Pills with benefit. These medicines have done wonders for me." H. J. MARLATT.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

MR. DEPEW'S IMPRESSIONS

Pride, Power, and Adoration Were the Characteristics of the Jubilee Procession, He Says.

ITS MEANING TO THE WORLD

Washington's Journey from Mount Vernon to New York the Only Counterpart — An Eloquent Tribute to the Queen and Her Reign.

LONDON, June 22.—Chauncey M. Depew has kindly written for The Associated Press his impressions of the jubilee. They are as follows:

"The Diamond Jubilee procession has passed and has left a lasting impression. Its preparation required sixty years, and it was over in sixty minutes. Pride, power, and adoration were its characteristics. Pride in the imperial position of Great Britain in the world and exhibition of power which inspires this national exaltation and fervid loyalty in action, expression, and thought for the Queen.

"As to the pageant, it was dramatic and historic. The Lord Mayor, in his robes of office, meeting the sovereign at the city gates, recalled the early suggestions of liberty in the privileges won from Kings by free cities, and the Sheriff, in mediaeval costume, escorting the monarch within his bailiwick, gave a glimpse of the origin and recognition of civil rights by the throne.

Monarchical System Emphasized.

"The monarch, escorted by Princes and guarded by the military forces of the realm, both regulars and volunteers, national and colonial, evidenced the strength and permanency of the monarchical system with this people.

"We Americans glory in our country and in its marvelous developments in a hundred years and duly assert ourselves on the Fourth of July. The celebration by the Germans of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the battle of Sedan and the founding of the German Empire, while I saw, was a wonderful exhibition of race and national feeling.

"But the concentrated and irrepressible joy and pride which preceded, accompanied, and followed the Queen like a resistless torrent surpassed anything ever witnessed before. Though all races and many tongues participated, the dominant and absorbing expression was English, and the glory was England's. Peers and commoners, masters and workmen, millionaires and the multitude, were welded by a tremendous force. This concentration of loyalty from the remotest corners of earth into one wild, frantic mass of patriotic enthusiasm, had an effect upon observers which can be likened to nothing so much as to the North and South electrified by the first gun fired on Fort Sumter or by the Seventh Regiment marching down Broadway to the defense of the capital.

Significance of the Enthusiasm.

"The enthusiasm and shouting were far different from those evoked by the triumphal procession of a Roman conqueror. Men and women eagerly expressed to each other and emphasized to foreigners, as the Colonials marched by, that they were not captives chained to the chariot of their conqueror, but 'willing subjects, free citizens of our world-wide empire, following their sovereign.'

"White, yellow, and black soldiers trooped by, each accelerating and increasing the tidal wave of enthusiasm and presenting a panorama of power unequaled in history. The seeds of this power were in the American Revolution, and it expanded into this wonderful spectacle by the principles of self-government so triumphantly vindicated by the founders of the United States. The sovereign and the British statesmen who believed the colonies should be severed from London and taxed for the benefit of the mother country, lost for England the American colonies, and the sovereign and statesmen, taught by our success, who have left to each settlement absolute independence and home rule, have builded upon these foundations, and vastly strengthened by this reunion the British Federation of Empire.

The Meaning to Americans.

"Among the American spectators there was no jealousy or stint of praise and applause. We could both glory in the vitality and virility of the mother country, and rejoice mightily. We were not marching in the procession, but we were present as the proud equal in all that constitutes a free people and a great nation.

"It was pleasing to note our neighbors of Canada. They easily took the lead among the Colonials, and the fact that the province of Quebec was in rebellion when Victoria came to the throne, and that her Premier, now here, is a Frenchman and a Catholic, appealed to English imagination. That the descendants of Montcalm and his countrymen will vote with pride when the men of Wolfe and his soldiers in their loyalty, and that Canada has made a beginning by favoring Great Britain as against other nations in her tariff, have touched both the British heart and pocket.

The One Counterpart in History.

"I can conjure no tribute like the popular ovation to the Queen ever being given to any human being, except the reception to Washington by the people on his way from Mount Vernon to New York to assume the position of first President of the United States. Respect, reverence, love, or gratitude are words too tame, and there is no intermediate expression between them and adoration. This practical age does not worship. But, leaving out the idea of Divinity, to-day's greeting to the Queen and Empress is its equivalent. That she had deeply moved was evident, but she seemed more absorbed by the significance of the event than conscious of her past. Therein she impressed me as proud and happy with this grand tribute of her people, but, at the same time, sharing with them the universal joy in the thought of both oppressed and elevated that there had not been such a sixty years in recorded time; that all nations have enjoyed its benefits and blessings, and none more than our own. But for this day and place, the crowd only saw what Great Britain has gained during her reign, and accorded praise therefor to her.

The Queen's Place in History.

"Her reign has been a period of emancipation in English history. The prerogatives of the throne have diminished, and by her rule and conduct its power has so increased that this welcome came with such acclaim and unanimity from the free people, governing themselves, who gave it its might and majesty.

"Making due allowance for the exaltation of the hour, Victoria will occupy a great place in the history of the nineteenth century. Her influence for peace has been of momentous consequence to Great Britain, Europe, and civilization. She has always been cordial in her friendships and anxious for the loftiest relationship with the United States. Her messages, sweet, tender, and womanly, to the widow of Lincoln and the wife of dying Garfield, gave her a warm welcome and a prominent memory in our American homes. In estimating her influence we must picture what might have occurred with a warlike or corrupt sovereign, and recognize her power of accumulating a force of sixty years of wisdom as a ruler and as the best example as woman, wife, and mother."

Whitelaw Reid's Opinion.

LONDON, June 22.—Whitelaw Reid, the United States Special Envoy, when questioned on the subject of the jubilee, said:

"Etiquette forbids me from discussing the jubilee ceremonial; but you may say that it was extraordinarily successful in every way."

JUBILEE ON THE CONTINENT.

Celebrations in Nearly All the Cities —Message from Italy.

LONDON, June 22.—In addition to the celebrations in all the British colonies, nearly all the foreign cities had fêtes, decorations, and illuminations to-day in honor of the jubilee of Queen Victoria.

In the Italian Chamber of Deputies to-day there were warm references to the jubilee, and the House sent a message to the British Parliament expressing congratulations upon the celebration.

The foreign newspapers, as a rule, publish eulogistic articles upon the jubilee.

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

JUBILEE NIGHT IN LONDON.

The Illuminations More Effective than the Draped Decorations of the Morning Display.

LONDON, June 22.—With the coming of night the crowds which had filtered out of the processional streets after the great show wedged back again, to view London alight. The sight was worth the trouble and risk, both considerable. The illuminations were achieved more artistically than the decorations by day. To-night those of the metropolis are, like everything that had previously transpired during the morning hours, greater and more resplendent than anything in her history.

The symbols of loyalty and affection, of imperial grandeur, and the growth of empire that had met the eye in painted and gilded mottoes, devices of paper and bunting, and spangled cloth, were now reflected for miles in lines of flaring gas, glow-worm oil lamps, opal globes, paper lanterns and transparencies, incandescent lamps, celluloid flowers, and hundreds of devices in thousands of colored crystals. Everywhere was brilliancy, sparkle, color, at many points a dazzling radiancy under the mild Summer sky.

As was the case with the draperies, the decorations by night were confined principally to the route taken by her Majesty this morning, and may be said to have begun at Hyde Park corner. Every house showed light in some way, and where it was sufficiently brilliant the effect was decidedly enhanced by the day draperies, though the empty stands added rather a weird effect.

Leaving the park, the first notable illumination was that of the Bachelors' Club. The Junior Constitutional, the Badminton, Naval and Military, and Isthmian Clubs followed suit, with many devices, while the private residences facing Green Park were not for a moment outclassed.

Turning into Cubland proper—from the top of St. James's Street to the end of Pall Mall—the domain of the aristocracy was as they wished it—seeming to illuminboyant. The Guards, the army and navy, the Junior Carlton, Athenaeum, Travellers', and Reform were illuminated with crystal devices, with those lines of gas jets following the lines of the building that are always so finely effective.

Marlborough House instantly caught the eye as the turning into Pall Mall was slowly accomplished. Across the four pillars at the entrance to the grounds was noticeable a large branch in the form of laurels in various shades of green, with natural berries, around a crown-surmounted medallion inscribed "V. R." The Prince of Wales feathers and badge figured in the design, the whole being of the most beautiful crystal.

Fleet Street, from the Law Courts to Ludgate Circus, was a dazzling vista of prismatic and radiant devices, ending up on Ludgate Hill in the massive dome of St. Paul's brilliantly lit by searchlights.

Nothing in all London or elsewhere exceeded in artistic beauty and brilliancy of display the scene from the Wellington Statue, with the Bank of England on one side and the Mansion House on the other. The official home of the Lord Mayor was bathed in so much light that all the beauties of the day seemed to fit in and charmingly mingle with that of the night.

The Bank of England, that hotbed of old-fashioned British loyalty, had a superstructure or frame of amber lights along the Threadneedle façade, within which hung festoons of white lit globes fastened at short intervals with illuminated deep red bows. Here

MR. HANNA ON TOP IN OHIO

In Complete Control of the State Republican Convention Which Met Yesterday.

GOV. BUSHNELL MADE THREATS

But When He Found that He Could Not Have His Way About the State Committee Chairmanship He Decided to Accept a Renomination.

TOLEDO, Ohio, June 22.—The Republican State Convention, which met here to-day to nominate a full State ticket and indorse a candidate for United States Senator, is completely dominated by Senator Marcus A. Hanna. The only matter of difference among the delegates was the choice of a Chairman of the State Committee.

Gov. Bushnell and the other supporters of Senator Foraker had declared in favor of the re-election of Chairman Charles L. Kurtz, while the candidate of Senator Hanna and other party leaders conspicuously allied with the McKinley Administration was Major F. W. Dick, Secretary of the Republican National Committee. The meetings of the delegates from the various districts to select the members of the new State Committee were held this afternoon, and two-thirds of them were controlled by the friends of Senator Hanna.

The arrival of Senator Hanna from Cleveland shortly before 11 o'clock marked the opening of the battle. He came on an elaborately decorated special train, and was accompanied by 400 friends, each of whom wore a red and gold badge, in which was woven Mr. Hanna's picture.

Before his arrival numerous conferences had been held to discuss the State Committee Chairmanship, as a result of which Gov. Bushnell announced the ultimatum that he would not promise to appoint unless Chairman Kurtz were continued at the head of the party organization.

Senator Hanna and the Governor had a long talk in private, which failed to change the situation. Mr. Hanna proposed several plans of compromise, one of which was that both Mr. Kurtz and Major Dick should withdraw and a new man be selected, but Gov. Bushnell declined to accept anything less than the withdrawal of all opposition to Kurtz.

This Mr. Hanna would not concede, and the fight was carried into the district meetings of the delegates, two-thirds of which chose followers of Mr. Hanna for members of the new State Committee, and of the various committees of the convention.

Senator Hanna and Gov. Bushnell have had conferences again to-night. While the Governor regrets the defeat of Chairman Kurtz, he will not decline renomination to-morrow.

The convention assembled at 4 P. M., when H. P. Crouse, Chairman of the State Central Committee, introduced Gen. C. H. Grosvenor as the Temporary Chairman. Gen. Grosvenor, on assuming the Chair, said, in part:

"Sometimes we hear it said that Ohio, in the years following a Presidential election, has often failed to elect the Republican ticket, and Democratic boastfulness, just at this time, is claiming with great enthusiasm that history in Ohio will again this year repeat itself. We are here to-day to notify the enemy that the pitcher which has so often gone to the well is to be broken in 1897. We met at Zanesville in 1895 and made an agreement that all factions should cease, and that three great political results should be accomplished—McKinley should be President, Foraker should be Senator, and Bushnell should be Governor. We redeemed our pledges, and every stipulation of the Zanesville treaty has been ratified, and the Republican Party is ready in Ohio for new achievements.

"Our Democratic friends are shouting upon every stump and in every newspaper and all over the country, demanding to know: 'Where is the prosperity that you promised?' They forget that it was the Democratic Party that struck down the greatest development of prosperity that this country ever saw, and brought humiliation, suffering, bankruptcy, and practical beggary upon the people of the United States.

"There is not one intelligent man in the United States of America who can read and write who does not know, and who did not know when McKinley was elected, that the road to prosperity was a road of sorrow, a road of perseverance, of industry, and of wisdom not to be suddenly traveled. But the reaction is coming. The prices of commodities produced in the United States, from the topmost article of agricultural production to the lowest item of manufactured products, are higher in the markets of the world to-day than when the Democratic Party went out of power by the blow that was dealt it in November last.

"We told the people of the United States that we would seek by international agreement to settle the vexed question of the currency, and President McKinley had not been sworn into office by two long months until plans had been perfected which afterward were executed by a Republican Congress and a monetary commission was appointed with a view to negotiations looking to securing an international agreement, if possible, to settle this question of the coinage of the world. No Administration in this Government from Washington down to this time has ever so fully and religiously observed the tenets of its platform as has the present Administration of the Republican Party.

"The Republicans in Congress have recognized the necessity for protection to agriculture. There is not an important agricultural product of the North or the South that is not cared for. Wool has received the special attention of Congress and the wool growers of the country, although perhaps not receiving the highest rate of duty that they have anticipated, yet have a vastly better protection than was given in any of the former bills, not excepting the law of 1867.

"While this has been going on the President has made extraordinary efforts to carry out the policy of the Government in the matter of the Cuban patriots. He sent a recommendation to Congress, and Congress responded with $50,000 to feed the starving Americans. A special ambassador was dispatched to Cuba to learn the truth in regard to the situation there, and more than one-third of a hundred American citizens who had been languishing in Spanish dungeons and vainly appealing to the Democratic Administration have been set at liberty. The American people sympathize with the struggling masses of down-trodden people in Cuba, and no man of the Republican Party more deeply and sincerely sympathizes with them than does the President of the United States."

Committees were appointed, and the convention then adjourned until to-morrow.

TAMMANY MEN DELIGHTED.

Promise to Make Future Use of Mr. Orr's Eulogy of King George III.

The Tammany men were finding much delight yesterday in the cablegram which Alexander E. Orr, President of the Chamber of Commerce, sent to Queen Victoria, and in which he spoke of her "illustrious ancestor, King George III."

The Tammany men have had it in for the Chamber of Commerce since the campaign of 1894, and they said yesterday when the proper time comes they will refer to Mr. Orr's tribute to King George III. by composing his cablegram with some observations that were made in the Declaration of Independence. Tammany is particularly sore against Mr. Orr because of his activity as a member of the Chamber of Commerce in the Committee of Seventy.

CITIZENS' UNION MEETINGS.

Campaign of Education in the Different Assembly Districts.

The Citizens' Union has arranged several Assembly district meetings for the remainder of this week. To-night R. W. G. Welling, C. A. Deshon, and G. G. Dawe will speak at the meeting of the Eighth Assembly District, at 59 Rivington Street.

To-morrow night the Tenth Assembly District will hold a meeting, at 22 First Avenue, and Charles F. Wingate and A. W. Cooley will speak. On the same night the Fourteenth Assembly District will meet, at 114 Avenue A, and the speakers will be William Potts and F. C. Huntington.

On the same night, also, the Seventeenth Assembly District will hold a meeting, at 845 Ninth Avenue, and the speakers will be Dr. P. A. Siegelstein, George W. Alger, and D. C. Overbaugh. The meetings for Friday night are scheduled as follows:

Sixth Assembly District, at 78 East Houston Street. Speakers—Henry White and S. Brentano.

Thirty-fourth Assembly District, (South,) at 2,276 Third Avenue. Speakers—Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler.

Third Assembly District, at 67 Macdougal Street. Speakers not yet announced.

REPUBLICAN WELFARE ONLY.

Mr. Quigg Explains the Purposes of Next Friday's Meeting.

The invitations which President Quigg is sending out to the election district officers whose presence he desires at the meeting to be held at Durland's Riding Academy Friday night concludes with this paragraph: "It is particularly requested that there should be no display of sentiment for or against any candidate for municipal office. The purpose of this meeting is simply and solely to promote the well-being of the Republican organization."

Some politicians are construing this as inimical to Mr. Low's candidacy. Mr. Quigg's friends say it means nothing of the sort. The caucus members, or Assembly district leaders of the Republican organization, conferred with Mr. Quigg yesterday about Friday night's meeting. These leaders are to distribute the tickets, and admission is to be only by ticket.

The Republicans of the Twenty-seventh Assembly District met last night and elected James W. Perry Chairman, to succeed Dr. V. A. Buck. Demetrius Myers made the nominating speech. Morris Eckstein and Charles W. Yearing were also candidates, but they withdrew.

SHEPARD ON McKINLEY.

The Country, He Thinks, Would Have Been as Well Off Under Bryan.

The County Committee of the National Democratic Party in Kings County met last evening in the Johnston Building, Brooklyn, and elected officers as follows for the balance of the year: President—Walter C. Burton; Vice Presidents—Charles J. Patterson, Jacob S. Van Wyck, Ohl Peace, and James A. Murtha; Secretary—Charles A. Webber; Treasurer—Alexander McKinney.

During the evening Edward M. Shepard in a speech said that the country could not have been worse off if it had elected Bryan instead of McKinley, because the Republicans had broken all their promises. Mr. Shepard regretted that the Citizens' Union had not brought Mr. Low forward without reference to the Republican Party, "but nevertheless," he added, "a more well-equipped man for the Mayoralty cannot be found in the consolidated city."

Mayor Strong Will Talk to Them.

Mayor Strong has accepted an invitation to speak before the Independence Hall Democracy of the Seventh Assembly District at Caledonian Hall, Horatio Street, near Eighth Avenue, to-night. This is Ernest Harvier and Julius Harburger's organization. The Mayor said yesterday: "I am just going to make a little speech to the boys of the west side. The meeting is independent in character, and I may talk about city affairs."

LLOYDS SHUT OUT OF OHIO.

Supreme Court Refuses Mandamus to Compel Their Admission by the Insurance Department.

COLUMBUS, Ohio June 22.—The Supreme Court to-day reversed the opinions of ex-Attorney General J. K. Richards and his successor, Frank S. Monnett, and sustained Insurance Superintendent W. S. Matthews in his refusal to renew the license of the Underwriters of the American Lloyds. A motion for an alternative writ of mandamus to compel the Insurance Department to relicense the association was overruled, Judge Minshall being the only one of six members of the court to dissent.

The decision is based upon that in a previous case, in which it was held that where the Insurance Commissioner was called upon to use official judgment and discretion, his exercise of power, in the absence of fraud, bad faith, and abuse of discretion, will not be controlled or directed by mandamus.

The Lloyds case possessed a peculiar local interest, because of the incidental charge that it had degenerated into a Republican factional fight, William M. Hahn, one of the Ohio representatives of the companies, being a stanch McKinley adherent, and Superintendent Matthews leaning as strongly toward the opposing faction.

The suit, an action in mandamus to compel the Superintendent of Insurance to renew the license of the American Lloyds, was begun Feb. 13, 1897. The question was whether, under the Ohio law, an insurance association organized in another State to do business on the Lloyds plan, may be licensed to carry on an insurance business in Ohio, if it complies with the provisions of the Ohio law regulating the admission of insurance associations of other States to do business in this State.

One objection raised by Superintendent Matthews to the admission of the company was that it proposed to do an individual insurance, each member acting separately, but trying to compel the Superintendent of Insurance to issue them one joint license, and others were that the Lloyds was without legal capacity to sue; was not an incorporated company, was not subject to the insurance laws of New York, had no capital stock; that the scheme of insurance tendered is in conflict with the valued policy law of the State, is neither insurance on the stock or mutual plan, and is based solely on individual premiums.

The Lloyds companies were originally admitted by W. M. Hahn, who was Superintendent of Insurance under Gov. McKinley. Col. Hahn was sustained by John K. Richards, then Attorney General, and recently appointed Solicitor General of the United States, and the application for a renewal of the license was recommended by the present Attorney General, Frank S. Monnett, which compelled Commissioner Matthews to employ outside counsel to defend his position.

STRUGGLE WITH A BURGLAR.

Policemen Were an Hour Getting Their Prisoner Downstairs.

Nicholas Rothman, eighteen years old, of 780 Hart Street, Brooklyn, pleaded guilty to burglary in the Centre Street Court yesterday and was held in $500 bail for trial. Rothman is the elevator boy in the building at 135 Grand Street. The complainant against him yesterday was Thomas D. Hurst, a publisher on the fourth floor of the building.

Hurst reported to the police that he was being systematically robbed of postage stamps, and that in the past six weeks he had lost over $300 worth of stamps.

At midnight Monday two detectives of the Mulberry Street Police Station hid themselves in the building, and about 4 o'clock yesterday morning saw Rothman open the door of Hurst's office with a key and take stamps. When seized by the detectives he made a determined resistance.

The three men struggled on the stairs for an hour, and when the officers finally landed their prisoner on the street they were so exhausted that they had to call for assistance to take their man to the station.

Mrs. Cahill's Concise Testament.

Probably one of the briefest wills filed in the Surrogate's office was the following, placed on record there yesterday:

Being of sound mind and in good health, I, Mrs. Annie M. Cahill, devise, will, and bequeath to my beloved husband all my real and personal property. I also give to my beloved children, Teresa, Edward, and Grace Cahill, the sum of $1 each, and revoke all former wills made by me. Signed,

ANNIE M. CAHILL.

Two Hurt in the Police Station.

A large portion of the ceiling in the main office of the Thirtieth Street Police Station House fell yesterday morning. The falling plaster almost buried Mrs. Lily Lukatsky and her five-year-old son, Henry, of 115 West Thirtieth Street, who were standing in front of the Sergeant's desk making a complaint. The boy's leg was broken, and Mrs. Lukatsky had half a dozen cuts in her head. Both were taken to their home.

Shot and Hanged Himself.

John Gable, thirty years old, a wagon maker, of Ralph and Evergreen Avenues, Brooklyn, made sure of killing himself yesterday in the wagon shop in which he was employed, at 15 Rivington Street, by shooting himself through the right temple after he had placed his head in the noose of a rope by which he was afterward found hanging.

Collector Kilbreth No Better.

Collector Kilbreth's condition yesterday was unchanged.

FRESHMEN TO RACE TO-DAY

Opening Event of the Great College Rowing Regatta on the Poughkeepsie Course.

A BAD SCARE FOR THE BLUE

All the Yale Youngsters Were Sick Yesterday Morning, but They May Be Well Enough to Win the Race This Afternoon.

POUGHKEEPSIE, June 22.—Yale's freshmen gave their coaches, trainers, and followers a bad scare for a time to-day. Some of the men drank some milk last night which did not agree with them. At least it was supposed that it was the milk. Anyhow, to-day some of the men were troubled with nausea and stomach trouble, and "Bob" Cook had to give them medicine.

For a time things looked bad for the Freshies' race to-morrow, but at noon "Bob" Cook, who had returned from a trip over the course with the 'Varsity crew, said the sick men were much better, and would be all right to-morrow, and ready for the race. The freshmen were in fine shape until to-day, and their indisposition may put them off a little. Mr. Cook, however, thinks they will not be very much affected, and will row a good race.

This was a day of rest for the freshmen of Yale, Harvard, and Cornell. To-morrow they will do battle over the two-mile course for the colleges to which they belong. This race, of course, does not awaken the interest that the 'Varsity race will, but it will be well worth watching, if only to get a line on the crews that are to meet on Friday. The experts are all at sea as to the merits of the three crews, and each one has its coterie of followers.

Yale seems to have the least friends, and of the inhabitants of this section it would be hard to find one who has not been connected with the college in some way who wants to see either of the Yale crews win. The cry is anything but beat Yale. This is only natural, because Yale tried hard to have the races rowed at New London and belittled this course in every way.

The townsfolk of Poughkeepsie are standing by Cornell. This is because Cornell's headquarters are in the town, and Courtney has done everything he can to make his men popular.

Harvard has her followers, because Mr. Lehman has acted so differently from other coaches who have trained crews here. He has been pleasant and affable with every one he has met, and has done away with the spy system and secretive methods which were in vogue with crews of former years. If Mr. Lehman has done nothing else, and if the Harvard crews are beaten, he has inspired a new spirit in college crews, and there is a better feeling all around.

On general form, the Yale freshman crew look to be the best, at least they did until to-day. The men are strapping big fellows and are well trained. They row well, and the crew is above the average even of Yale freshmen. They have only been seen here in light work, but have created a very favorable impression in their practice spins with the 'Varsity crew at New London they had no difficulty in beating the 'Varsity at the two-mile distance.

They did so well that Bob Cook took two of the freshmen and put them in the 'Varsity boat, and even then the freshmen were the faster, and it was suggested that they should represent Yale in the big race. Last week two of the freshmen had to leave the boat, Simons, who rowed No. 2, because he was deficient in one of his examinations, and Scheuppe, because he wrenched his knee. Even these changes at so late an hour do not seem to have weakened the crew.

They row a stroke similar to that of the 'Varsity crew, and which is rather severely criticised by the professional coaches here. They have a long stroke with a quick catch and a snap at the finish. The boat rides easily and keeps going all the time on an even keel. The men do not strong enough to set a good pace at the start, and they look to be trained well enough to hold it to the end.

The Harvard freshmen are a good lot, but they have not had the attention given to them that the 'Varsity crew has. Mr. Lehman has devoted all his time to the 'Varsity eight, and J. Storrow has been training the freshmen. Mr. Storrow is a good coach, and was with Mr. Lehman all the Winter. He may have learned Lehman's methods, but he has not learned his faculty of imparting what he knows of the English style to others. Until two weeks ago the freshmen were rowing rather raggedly, but they have picked up wonderfully during the last few days.

The Cornell crew, according to Courtney, is the worst seen from Ithaca in the history of rowing. Courtney, like "Bob" Cook, is never taken seriously when making comments on the crews, so it is fair to assume that the Cornells are not as good as. They certainly look well, and up at Ithaca they frequently beat the other crews at the freshmen distance. Cornell freshmen have never been beaten since a freshman crew was organized at the college, and with such good material it is not likely that a crew would be selected this year that was not somewhat near the average.

The freshman crew is a typical Cornell crew, and is made up of men light and wiry. They row a stroke which might be called a combination of the old Ithaca and the English. It is very much like the one rowed by Yale before the Henley defeat. The stroke is longer than the old Courtney, but shorter than the English. It is rowed at about thirty-five a minute, but is not nearly so powerful as the stroke of the Yale or Harvard crews. On smooth water the boat travels very fast and on a fairly even keel. Every member of the crew is in fine condition, and the crew will give a good account of itself in to-morrow's race.

Judging the crews by their work and by the condition of the men, it would seem that Yale should win, with Cornell second and Harvard third. This is, of course, assuming that the Yale men are, as Cook says, well. The race will be rowed up stream between 5:30 and 7 o'clock. The start will be made at Blue Point, and the finish will be at the Clearwater Icehouse, two miles further up stream. The Hudson River will be closed to all traffic for an hour before the race and until the crews have got back to their boathouses after the contest. W. Melkleham of Columbia will be referee.

The Yale 'Varsity crew was out this morning, and had a long row, but not a particularly fast one. They left their boathouse and paddled across the river to the starting point of the 'Varsity race. There they rested, while the Pennsylvania crew, which had rowed up the river, turned and started for their boathouse at the other end of the course.

When the Quakers had got about 200 yards ahead the Yalensians started after them, "Bob" Cook coaching from the launch. They started off at a 28-stroke, while the Quakers were rowing 32. Yale began to drop back, and then the men hit it up to 31 and gradually cut down the Quakers' lead. Near the bridge the Quakers pulled out and got into the rough water, while the Yale coxswain kept inshore, in smooth water. The Quakers splashed considerably and shipped a good deal of water, so Coach Ward stopped them.

Yale kept up her steady stroke to the end of the course, and then went back in the launch. Ellis Ward did not think much of the Quakers' work, and said he did not see how they could win, judging by the way they were rowing this morning.

Both the Cornell crews were out to-day, the freshmen for a short time practicing starts, and the 'Varsity for a good pull down stream. Harvard's crew made some short spins in the neighborhood of Crum Elbow, and Columbia's crew kept in their own waters.

A good deal has been said about the current in the river, and it has been claimed that one crew may get an unfair advantage over the others. Of course, when the tide changes it begins to change inshore first, and while running ebb on the west bank will be flooding on the east. But when fairly turned all across the river there is no current. Dr. Walter Peet, when coaching Columbia two years ago, used to worry about these alleged currents, and on several occasions cut branches of trees and placed them in the water. He would let them drift on the tide and follow on the launch, and always found their relative positions unchanged.

YALE LUCK ASSERTS ITSELF.

The Blue Draws the Favorite Position for To-day's Race.

POUGHKEEPSIE, June 22.—The representatives of Yale, Harvard, and Cornell held a protracted meeting this evening, to decide upon rules and other preliminaries as well as to choose courses for to-morrow's race. In this ceremony the proverbial "Yale luck" asserted itself.

Two sets of slips, one set bearing the names of the colleges and the other set numbered from 1 to 3, were placed in two hats. First a college was drawn, and then a number. In this way Cornell got No. 1, which is the course nearest the west shore; Harvard got the next one, No. 2, while Yale got the outer course, No. 3. It has always been claimed for the Poughkeepsie course that there is very little variation in the tide, whether close in shore or in midstream, but if there is any advantage to be had it will belong to Yale, as her course is almost in the middle of the river.

It was decided to start the freshmen race to-morrow at 5:30 o'clock, one hour later than heretofore decided upon, and not later than 7 P. M., rowing up stream. If it cannot be rowed before that hour, it will be postponed to Thursday at 6 P. M., and not later than 7 P. M.

The 'Varsity race on Friday has been set for 3:30 P. M., down stream. If it cannot be rowed at that hour it is to be rowed up stream not earlier than 6:45 o'clock. If it cannot be rowed then it goes over to Saturday at 3:30 P. M.

The colleges have selected the following men to look after their respective interests in the races:

Harvard: Judge—R. C. Lehman; timekeeper—E. C. Storrow; representative—George S. Mumford; judge at finish—C. H. McDuffie.

Cornell: Judge—Benjamin Ide Wheeler; timekeeper—Charles S. Francis; representative—Walter C. White; judge at finish—F. G. Scofield.

Yale: Judge—R. J. Cook; timekeeper—Walter Camp; judge at finish—J. J. McCormac; representative not selected.

TRAIN ROBBERY IN THE SOUTH.

Louisville and Nashville Express Car Robbed of $4,000.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 23.—A meagre report has just been received of a train robbery on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad between Clarksville and Nashville about 9 o'clock last night near St. Bethlehem. One man armed with two pistols sacked the express car, obtaining according to reports in Clarksville, from $2,000 to $4,000. Further particulars are not obtainable at this hour (12:30 A. M.)

DELAWARE GAS COMPANY.

J. Edward Addicks Will Surrender Control to the Standard Oil.

BOSTON, June 22.—It is reported here this afternoon that a new deal in gas circles is being worked out to settle the income bondholders' litigation which resulted from the transaction whereby the Standard Oil Company secured practical control of the Delaware Gas Company, though it nominally remained in the hands of J. Edward Addicks.

The Standard Oil Company, it is said, will take the Delaware Company on practically its own terms. It insists among other things that certain securities or their equivalent, aggregating about $2,000,000, shall be returned to the treasury of the New Jersey company.

The terms are a little stiff, but Addicks is said to have practically agreed to them, provided the Standard Oil men shall advance a portion or the whole of the money. The further consideration demanded is that all the existing litigation shall be terminated, and that Addicks's relatives, Walter and F. P. Addicks, shall be given certain official positions.

NEGRO MURDERER'S SUICIDE.

Man Who Killed Richard Crumley in Alabama—Feared Lynching.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., June 22.—George Bradley, the negro who assassinated Richard Crumley, a prominent Monroe County merchant, near Burnt Corn last Saturday night, committed suicide last night just as a posse had overtaken him near Monroeville.

The posse had been chasing him for three days. The negro was completely used up, and finally dropped exhausted and unable to move further.

When the posse hove in sight he was sitting by the roadside under a tree. He knew capture meant lynching.

With deliberation he pulled a pistol from his belt and, placing the muzzle at his breast, fired twice. By the time the posse overtook him he was unconscious, and shortly afterward he died.

The murder of Mr. Crumley was particularly atrocious, the negro arousing the old man from bed and luring him to his store, a quarter of a mile away, under pretense of making a purchase.

THE WEST VIRGINIA MURDER.

WHEELING, West Va., June 22.—The man claiming to be Seth Hill, and accused of the murder of M. J. Crull of Richmond, Va., was taken to Sistersville this morning for a preliminary examination, and thence to the Parkersburg Jail. A crowd of 2,000 people surrounded the train on its arrival at Sistersville, and the excitement was very great, but violence was not attempted, although there were many threats.

Detective King of Marshall County alleges that last night Hill confessed to him that his real name was Irving Brown, the cousin of Crull's wife, who left Richmond with Crull. He said the prisoner told him he shot Crull and hauled his body around in the wagon before he threw it in the river, and that he turned three of the horses loose and rode the other away. He said there was "trouble" with Crull, but King says Hill refused to say what the trouble was.

M. W. Meighen, counsel for Hill, says there was no confession made, that Hill is innocent, that the presence of Crull's letters in the prisoner's pocket is susceptible of a very simple explanation, and that the prisoner will be acquitted. The matter stands thus to-night.

TREASURER NEWHALL MISSING.

MELROSE, Mass., June 22.—Two warrants have been secured against Charles S. Newhall of Melrose Highlands, alleging the embezzlement of a sum, the exact amount of which is unknown, from the Agricultural Insurance Company of Boston, of which he was bookkeeper, and the other by the Melrose authorities, charging embezzlement from the Melrose Congregational Church. Newhall was Treasurer of the church, and also of the Melrose Co-operative Bank. He has been missing for about a week.

Newhall, who is about thirty-one years of age, left Boston a week ago and went to Framingham. He was brought back, and, promising to make restitution for any shortage, was allowed to depart. He has not been seen since.

Newhall was very prominent in social, club, and athletic circles, having been the crack bowler of the Melrose Highlands team, and was one of the most popular young men in Melrose.

HUDSON RIVER BRIDGE.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—Several officials of the New York and New Jersey Bridge Company are in the city to consult with the Secretary of War concerning the changes in the plans of approaches for the proposed bridge over the Hudson River, made necessary by the extension of the pier heads 200 feet further into the water than was originally intended. The officials desire to ascertain the wishes of the War Department in the matter before making the new plans, and expect to see Secretary Alger to-morrow.

Those here include Gen. James S. Clarkson and Charles H. Swan, the President and Secretary respectively of the New York Company, and ex-Gov. Werts and James T. Sparkman representing the New Jersey Company.

Aeronaut Killed in Lynchburg, Va.

LYNCHBURG, Va., June 22.—Walter Steele, an aeronaut, met his death here this afternoon while making a balloon ascension. The unfortunate man fell a distance of a hundred feet, striking against limbs of trees in the descent. Death was instantaneous. It is not known here where Steele lived.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

LOWVILLE, N. Y., June 22.—The Lampher Hotel at Castorland, owned and conducted by Wesley Lampher, was burned last night. Damage, $8,500; insurance, $2,600.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., June 22.—The four-story building at Main and Second Streets occupied by the wholesale grocery firm of R. J. George & Co. was entirely destroyed by fire last night, with all its contents. Loss estimated at $50,000. Fireman Julian Davis was wounded by falling walls.

Hunyadi János

Taken in the morning either pure or diluted with hot or cold water, it produces a copious evacuation without leaving behind it any intestinal discomfort or exhaustion.

"GALLANT TWENTY-FIRST"

A Picnic of Unusual Dimensions Given by the Republicans of This Assembly District.

GRUBER WAS POET LAUREATE

Three Steamers, Three Bands, and Four Thousand Excursionists in Combination Made the Day of Outing One to be Long Remembered.

The "Gallant Twenty-first"—meaning the Assembly district and not any regiment that ever bore the brunt of battle—took its yearly outing yesterday.

On board three steamers, and with three brass bands pouring forth soul-stirring strains and three bars pouring forth blood-stirring drafts, while handkerchiefs, hats, and ribbons waved farewell from ship and shore, the Twenty-first steamed down the Hudson for a day at Laurelton Grove, L. I. It mustered 4,000 men, women, and children who had sweltered for hours in the dust at the foot of West Ninety-sixth Street. Abraham Gruber was in sole and supreme command.

Among the prominent Republican politicians in the party were Alderman Goodman, Assemblyman Jeremiah Sullivan, Aldermen Wines, Woodward, and Goetz. Candidates for Alderman W. H. Carter, Plouden Stevens, and Charles F. Sieble were on board. There were also Senator John Ford and Assemblyman George Austin, who joined the party at Laurelton, and John Rau and James S. Barcus, candidates for Councilmen.

Mr. Gruber assembled all the candidates around the band on the steamer of which he was in personal command, and made them join him in singing an ode to "The Gallant Twenty-first," composed by himself. It was sung to the air of "The Band Played On," and was as follows:

"The women and the children
Our guests of honor be.
They aid us though they haven't any vote;
When Dad is a Republican,
It is easy, don't you see?
To get the boy to sail in that same boat."

"When we consult together
Our views we all express,
And then say to our leader, "What do you say?"
He just wrinkles up his forehead
And pulls upon his chin,
And puts the whole thing through some other way."

The last verse was decided, without a dissentient voice, to be the gem of the piece. It follows, with the chorus:

"The G. O. P. is sailing
As she never sailed before,
Away up high in all the people's favor;
But if the Chinese system
Keeps aguiding her Captains
No human hand upon this earth can save her.
When all the thirty thousand
Whom Cleveland gave the bounce
Are back again in harness and in place,
The civil service won't be hurt,
But the Goddess of Reform
May once again unbushing show her face.

CHORUS.

"For, we are the stalwarts of the West Side,
Bing! Boom! Rah!
The party's good boys and Tommy Platt's pride,
'Rah, boys! Hip, hurrah!
There are Olcott and Ford and Austin, too,
They are the Captains so true,
And Quigg, the Commander, keeps us in his eye
When he carves up the pie."

The day was spent in lunching, dancing, and out-of-door sports. The excursionists returned to the city at 9 P. M.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Barlow, The, & Henderson Company, Huntington, West Va.; J. A. Hughes, notions and fancy goods; H. Carder, dress goods and linens; Broadway Central.

Barnard, Sumner & Putnam Company, Worcester, Mass.; H. M. Mays, upholstery goods, 52 Franklin Street; Union Square Hotel.

Baumgardner, L. S., & Co., Toledo, Ohio; J. F. Baumgardner, notions, laces, and fancy goods, 43 Leonard Street; Westminster Hotel.

Beifeld, J., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. Beifeld, cloaks and suits, 115 Spring Street; Stuart House.

Blodgett, Ordway & Webber, Boston, Mass.; W. W. Webber, white goods and linens; Park Avenue Hotel.

Brown, F. M., & Co., New Haven, Conn.; E. O'Meara, dress goods and silks, 108 Worth Street; Morton House.

Butler, Schultze & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; F. Schutze, millinery, 531 Broadway; Belvedere House.

Butler, W. S., & Co., Boston, Mass.; D. C. Theall, upholstery goods; Grand Hotel.

Callender, McAusian & Troup Co., Providence, R. I.; Mr. McCauley, cloaks, 2 Walker Street.

Callender, McAusian & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; W. F. Hardy, notions, 2 Walker Street; Stuart House.

Callender, McAusian & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; A. Brough, notions and fancy goods, 2 Walker Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. F. Bullard, underwear; 115 Worth Street; Hotel Imperial.

Davis Brothers, San Francisco, Cal.; Mr. Martin, notions; 43 Leonard Street.

Delapin Dry Goods Company, Wheeling, West Va.; J. S. Gibbs, notions and millinery, 95 Franklin Street; Hotel Imperial.

Field, Marshall & Co., Chicago, Ill.; G. G. Congdon, prints; 104 Worth Street.

Gimbel Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; B. Gimbel, silks and velvets, 53 Franklin Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Goldenberg Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; M. Goldenberg; dry goods, &c.; Grand Hotel.

Goldsmith, M., & Sons, Cincinnati, Ohio; L. Goldsmith, house furnishing goods; 300 Church Street; Belvedere House.

Gross & Strauss, Boston, Mass.; C. Strauss, cloaks and gloves, 490 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Gussdorff Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; L. A. Gussdorff, cloaks and suits; St. Denis Hotel.

Hart & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; J. H. Mellen, millinery, 621 Broadway; Murray Hill Hotel.

Hart, C. R., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; C. R. Hart, carpets; G. W. Curtis, carpets; Hotel Metropole.

Herzog & Co., Baltimore, Md.; W. H. Herzog, furnishing goods; Morton House.

Hecht & Hecht, Baltimore, Md.; M. Hecht, furnishing goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Hench, N. J., & Co., Harrisburg, Penn.; N. J. Hench, notions; Broadway Central Hotel.

Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; A. E. Vedder, cloaks and suits; W. H. Schoenau, woolens and linens; 438 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Holm & Nathan, San Francisco, Cal.; J. Holm, silks and velvets, 594 Broadway, Belvedere House.

Johnston, A. & Lewis Dry Goods Company, Wichita, Kan.; W. F. Johnston, dry goods, &c., 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Albert.

Kann, S., Sons & Co., Baltimore, Md.; L. Kann, dress goods, silks, velvets, linings, &c.; Grand Hotel.

Kaufman, J., & Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; L. Kaufman, boys' clothing; 746 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Kaufman & Rubin, Philadelphia, Penn.; M. A. Kaufman, dry goods, &c.; Hoffman House.

Kent & Miller, Syracuse, N. Y.; R. V. Miller, clothing; Hotel Manhattan.

Krauss, The, Butler & Benham Company, Columbus, Ohio; G. C. Krauss, carpets; Westminster Hotel.

Landrum & Butler, Augusta, Ga.; H. W. Landrum, dry goods, &c.; Hoffman House.

Lippmann, A., & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; A. Lippmann; clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.

Lesem, I., & Co., Quincy, Ill.; Mr. Williams, dry goods, &c.; 51 Leonard Street.

Lisner, A., Washington, D. C.; dry goods, notions, &c.; Holland House.

Mather, A. C., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; A. C. Mather, kid gloves; Murray Hill Hotel.

Meyer, J., & Sons, Richmond, Va.; M. Heller, carpets; 49 Lispenard Street; Continental Hotel.

Murray, Spink & Co., Providence, R. I.; P. S. Murray, notions; Mr. Young, dry goods, &c.; Hotel Vendome.

Reid & Hughes, Norwich, Conn.; J. M. Lee, furnishing goods, 57 White Street.

Rice, Stix & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; F. E. Reis, notions and hosiery, 51 Franklin Street.

Sarles, H. J., & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.; H. J. Sarles, dry goods, 45 Lispenard Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; P. Murray, dry goods, 57 White Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Stein, The, Bloch Company., Rochester, N. Y.; L. Bloch, woolens, 718 Broadway, Hotel Savoy.

Snellenberg, N., & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; L. J. Snellenberg; clothing; Hotel Marlborough.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; A. Jackson, cloaks and suits; St. Denis Hotel.

Wasserman & Brother & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; B. Wasserman, dry goods, &c.; Hoffman House.

Whitney, William, & Co., Albany, N. Y.; G. Lang, dry goods, &c.; 335 Broadway.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; Miss L. McGill; laces, ribbons, and millinery; Miss A. Metz, handkerchiefs; Miss O'Leary, hosiery and underwear; Miss Curran, gloves and parasols; Miss B. Rubenstein, collars, cuffs, and ruchings; 438 Broadway; Holland House.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; H. E. Mockbee, shoes, 438 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Woolf Brothers, Kansas City, Mo.; L. Woolf, furnishing goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Wheelwright, Clark & Co., Bangor, Me.; J. G. Clark, notions; Murray Hill Hotel.

A Stout Backbone

Is as essential to physical health as to political consistency. For weakness of the back, rheumatism, and disorders of the kidneys, the tonic and dietetic action of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the one thing needful. The stomach is the mainstay of every other organ, and by invigorating the digestion with this preparation, the spinal column, and all its dependencies, are sympathetically strengthened. The dyspeptic and bilious will find it a pure vegetable stimulant and tonic.

SHIPPING AND THE MAILS

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...4:30	Sun sets...7:34	Moon rises..12:09

High Water—This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...2:00	Gov. Isl'd...2:44	H. Gate....4:33
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...2:48	Gov. Isl'd...3:29	H. Gate....5:18

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) JUNE 23.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Britannic, Queenstown and Liverpool	9:00 A. M. / *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Cherokee, Cape Haiti, St. D'm'go, and Turk's Isl.	1:00 P. M. / *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Delcomyn, La Plata Countries	4:00 P. M.	6:00 P. M.
El Sol, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Friesland, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Philadelphia, La Guayra and Curacao	11:00 A. M. / *11:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
San Marcos, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
St. Louis, Southampton	7:00 A. M. / *9:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M
Yumuri, Havana and Tampico	1:00 P. M.

WANAMAKER'S

BRIEF STORY OF THE DAY

Seasonable and wanted goods at prices that give you a profit on purchases. Skipping the reading of our Store news is expensive—unfair to your financial interests.

Boys' Wash Suits. Unusual sale starts this morning. Over 2,500 Suits came to us at absurdly little prices. The saving is yours if you like. They go thus—

85c, regularly $1.35 and $1.50.
$1, regularly $1.75.
$1.25, regularly $2 and $2.50.
$1.50, regularly $2.75 and $3.
$2, regularly $3.50 and $4.50.

Sizes 3 to 12 years.

Fabrics are galatea stripes, linen crashes and duck. Neatly trimmed—carefully made. See the Suits and you'll understand their true cheapness.

Men's Negligee Shirts. The sort of percale, madras, cheviot and zephyr Shirts that you've paid $1 and more for, here at FIFTY CENTS while this lot lasts. Newest styles. They're here at this price by chance, and will quickly skip.

Cotton Dress Goods. Just arrived—a printed dimity to sell at 6¼c. White grounds, beautifully printed in attractive colors. Regular 12½c goods.

Scores of dainty cotton dress stuffs here at a third to a half of recent prices. A regular carnival of bargains. Such value-giving has set the floodtide of dress goods buyers running this way.

Dress Linens. Good Irish Linens, strangely cheap. 31 to 34 in. wide, 12½c to 25c a yd.; were 18c to 35c. Just right for bicycle skirts for boys' suits. Delightfully cool fabric.

Women's Tailor-made Suits. Fifty of them—last of popular lots—to-day $7.50. Yesterday $10 and $12. Early season prices up to $15. Cheviot serge and mixed cheviot. Splendid assortment of colors. Popular styles.

Embroideries. A chance to practice economy in trimming Summer dresses, etc. New and beautiful Embroideries at 10c to 25c. Were 15c to 40c. Interested?

Women's Straw Hats. Of white satin straw, hand made, newest shapes, $1.50. Regularly $2.50 to $3.75. An inducment for home millinery.

Chairs. 150 of them—odds and ends—for dining and bedrooms, have been ordered out. Prices, 50c to $3.75; were 70c to $5.25. A medley of styles—only one of some, two or three of others—in oak, curly birch and white-and-gold. They'll likely vamose before night.

Straw Mattings. A lot of Japanese Matting at $10 a roll of 40 yds., reduced from $15. China Matting, at $4, $5, and $6 a roll of 40 yds. Reliable goods—no trash. Attractive patterns. Cheap Summer floor coverings.

JOHN WANAMAKER
Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.,
Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

DEMANDS FOR SMALL NOTES.

Requests Come to the Treasury Department from the West and South.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—The Treasury Department within the last week has received a considerable number of requests for small notes in unusually large quantities. This inquiry was entirely unexpected, and is confidently regarded by Treasury officials as indication of improving business conditions.

At least once a year the Treasury meets demands for small notes from the West and South, where they are needed for the movement of the crops. Rarely, however, has the inquiry begun earlier than the 10th or the middle of July, and therefore it is assumed that the call for notes of small denominations is not in anticipation of the crop movement. It has become so general, however, particularly in the South, that Treasury officials ascribe it to renewed activity in general business.

MILITARY EXPEDITION AWHEEL

Bicyclists Equipped as Soldiers Travel 850 Miles in 14 Days.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—A dozen tired young men riding bicycles stopped in front of the War Department Building this afternoon, and the leader, Major R. P. Davidson, dismounting, entered the department and presented to Secretary Alger a message which had been delivered to him just fourteen days and six hours before in Chicago by Gen. Brooke, commanding the Department of the Missouri.

The youngsters had covered the distance of 850 miles on their wheels, most of the trip being made in very bad weather. Great difficulty was experienced in passing over the mountains at this season, but on the whole the trip was successful as a military exploit.

The message which was delivered to Secretary Alger was as follows:

"A message to the Hon. R. A. Alger, Secretary of War, Washington, D. C., from Major Gen. J. R. Brooke, Chicago, Ill. Carried by the Northwestern Military Academy Bicycle Corps of Highland Park, Ill., riding the entire distance, camping and cooking on the road, maintaining guard and the precautions usually used through an enemy's country. Each cadet carrying Springfield rifle, shelter tent, blanket, extra clothing, and one day's ration, weight 41 pounds; bicycle, 24 pounds; total, 65 pounds. Left Chicago, Ill., June 7, 1897, 9 A. M. Arrived Washington—."

SENATE DEBATE ON WOOL

Republicans Wrangle over the Schedule Submitted by the Finance Committee.

FORAKER CHARGES BAD FAITH

Accuses the Committee of Violating an "Agreement"—Allison Greatly Excited—Portion of the Schedule Goes Over.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—An exciting debate marked the consideration of the wool schedule which began in the Senate to-day. It developed the first open disagreement on the Republican side of the chamber and led to a warm personal exchange between Senators Carter of Montana and Foraker of Ohio on the one hand, and Mr. Allison of Iowa, in charge of the bill, on the other. Aside from this stormy interruption, fair progress was made on the wool schedule. The duty on first-class wool was agreed to at 10 cents per pound, and on second-class wool 11 cents, which is between the House and Senate rates in each case. The rates on third-class wools went over. Most of the other amendments related to the classification of wools.

The wool schedule was the pending motion when the tariff bill was taken up to-day. Mr. Mantle (Rep., Mon.,) submitted a substitute for paragraphs 347 and 361 inclusive, covering the three classes of wool and the rates thereon. The substitute was prepared, he stated, by the Wool Growers' Association. Its terms already have been printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Mr. Mantle said the great manufacturing classes were securing about what they wanted in the Tariff bill. He illustrated this point by stating that one of the amendments offered yesterday was written on the letter paper of the manufacturer desiring it. Mr. Mantle suggested that if it was true the manufacturers were best qualified to fix duties on the goods with which they competed, it was just as true that the wool producers were the persons most competent to say what would build up their industry.

Mr. McLaurin, S. C., gave notice of a further amendment providing a horizontal reduction of 33 per cent. on rates reported by the committee.

The paragraphs were then considered as reported. The provisions relating to the classes of wool up to Paragraph 355 were agreed to. In Paragraph 350 the committee amendments were struck out at the request of Mr. Allison (Rep., Iowa.) They referred to skirted wools imported in 1890 and prior thereto.

A House Rate Cut Down.

This brought the Senate to the rates on the three classes of wool. On the first class the House rate was 11 cents per pound, the Senate committee rate 8 cents per pound. Mr. Allison moved to substitute 10 cents per pound. On second-class wool the House rate was 12 cents, the committee rate 9 cents. Mr. Allison moved to substitute 11 cents per pound.

Mr. Mills (Dem., Texas,) demanded a separate vote on each proposition, and the first vote was taken on Mr. Allison's motion to make the rate 10 cents per pound on first-class wool.

There was some question as to the form of the motion, whether it should be to reduce the House rate from 11 to 10 cents or increase the committee rate from 8 to 10 cents. The former was the form of the motion, which, being a reduction, secured an unexpectedly heavy affirmative vote. The motion to reduce from 11 to 10 cents prevailed—yeas, 55; nays, 13:

Messrs. Butler, (Pou., N. C.,) Carter, (Rep., Montana,) Clark, (Rep., Wyoming,) Foraker, (Rep., Ohio,) Heitfeld, (Pop., Idaho,) McBride, (Rep., Oregon,) Mantle, (Rep., Montana) Pettigrew, (Silver Rep., S. D.,) Shoup, (Rep., Idaho,) Stewart, (Rep., Nevada,) Teller, (Silver Rep., Col.,) Turner, (Pop., Washington,) and Warren, (Rep., Wyoming,) voted in the negative.

The announcement of the vote was the signal for an unexpected outburst on the Republican side of the chamber.

Mr. Carter (Rep., Montana,) said the vote just given disclosed a purpose to make reductions in the rates on wool. There would be a day of reckoning for such action. In view of what had been done, he asked that the consideration of the wool schedule be suspended.

This declaration, coming from a Republican Senator, caused a mild sensation, which was but the prelude to a dramatic scene, in which Mr. Foraker (Rep., Ohio,) and Mr. Allison, (Rep., Iowa,) representing the Finance Committee, participated.

Mr. Carter alluded to a "combination" to reduce rates, which, he said, would hear more about the matter before the agreement was reached.

Foraker Makes a Threat.

Mr. Foraker, with great positiveness, said he had supposed there was an agreement as to the manner of dealing with this wool schedule. Unless this agreement was respected, every Senator must act for himself.

"Every Senator appears to have acted for himself," answered Mr. Allison.

"This Senator has," added Mr. Foraker defiantly. He added that there was an agreement in writing, and not until he had entered the chamber to-day did he know of the changes which were contemplated.

"And I do not propose," concluded Mr. Foraker with energy, "to be bound by any such action."

Mr. Allison calmly said there was no written agreement that he knew of, and he wished to resent, in mild terms, the suggestion of a combination, which had been made by the Senator from Montana. The amendments offered were an increase on the original committee rates on first and second class wool, although a reduction from the House rates.

Mr. Foraker explained that an agreement had been made relative to certain kinds and grades of wools.

Mr. Allison discussed the subject of postponement, and said he was willing to pass over the schedules in dispute.

"I want to suggest," he said, "that Senators are not to be driven, and that the Senate is not a good place to drive."

"And that is why I won't drive," retorted Mr. Foraker.

"Nor will I," said Mr. Allison, for the first time flushing and showing great feeling. If there had not been an insinuation of a combination, he would have moved a postponement of all paragraphs open to question, but with the Senate "thrown into a condition of excitement," he did not propose to submit to threats.

Allison Will Not Be Driven.

"I am not to be driven by threats by anybody," proceeded Mr. Allison, passionately. "We are told we are in a combination and that the combination will not vote for the bill. I am for the bill, and expect to perfect it and vote for it, and I do not wish to be charged, as a member of the Finance Committee, directly or indirectly, with dealing with this question in a covert way."

"If anybody is excited," Mr. Foraker said, scornfully, "we have only to look about the Chamber and see who the excited persons are." He proceeded to show that entirely new features had been proposed in the wool schedule which Senators had not had an opportunity to examine.

Mr. Quay (Rep., Penn.,) came in to inquire as to what the agreement was to which Mr. Foraker had referred.

The Ohio Senator said the agreement was informal, but Mr. Quay was informed as to it, having been invited to attend a meeting when Senators considered what could be done toward an agreement on certain features of the wool schedule. Subsequently the results of this meeting had been laid before the Finance Committee.

"In fact, you were present and a party to the agreement," said Mr. Foraker, blandly, to Mr. Quay.

The Pennsylvania Senator sat down and shook his head.

Mr. Platt, (Rep., Conn.,) who, with Mr. Allison, shares in the management of the bill, declared the Finance Committee never had heard of this proposition.

"I suggest that the Senator did hear it," insisted Mr. Foraker, "and he may have forgotten it. I carried it to the committee room, and the Senator himself (Platt) wrote it down with a blue pencil in his copy of the Tariff bill. The Senator from Iowa (Mr. Allison) also wrote it in his copy."

There was suppressed laughter at the circumstantial detail of Mr. Foraker's statement. He added that some twenty Senators were present at the time, and every item of the agreement was gone over and written down in the bills of Mr. Allison and Mr. Platt.

Thus reminded, Mr. Platt said he would modify his statement. There was a meeting at which certain suggestions were presented as to what was wanted, but these were not assented to.

Mr. Foraker asserted that Mr. Allison had said that in case specific rates were placed on third-class wool, the duties on scoured wools would be tripled.

Mr. Penrose took part in the debate to briefly state that the agreement which the Senator from Ohio said existed could not have been made, as he and Mr. Foraker had been up until after midnight last night trying to adjust differences.

Mr. Foraker replied that the difference last night was not on third-class wool, but another matter.

Mr. Hale (Rep., Me.,) entered the debate as a peacemaker. He suggested that the Senators were not so very far apart, and perhaps with a little time all differences could be adjusted and united action secured.

This appeared to meet with general approval, and Mr. Carter thereupon asked that Paragraphs 370 to 376, inclusive, covering carpet wools, go over.

Mr Vest Objects.

Mr. Allison assented, and it seemed as though the storm had passed. But for the first time, a voice was heard from the Democratic side, and Mr. Vest, smiling grimly, arose and said, sententiously: "I object."

Attention was now directed to the Missouri Senator, who, in ironical tones, said:

"I have had a novel experience to-day. For the first time in my life I have been accorded the privilege of listening to deliberations of a Republican caucus."

"Let me say," interposed Mr. Allison, "that the question of wool was never discussed before the Republican caucus."

Mr. Vest gave a derisive shrug of his shoulders and proceeded. The Senate had just heard, he said, from an eminent Republican Senator (Foraker) that twenty Senators were present during the consideration of a certain agreement, formal and written, so that the statute of frauds would not apply against it.

"But not signed by the party charged," interjected Mr. Foraker, lightly, referring to the legal figure of speech used by Mr. Vest.

Senators had heard also, Mr. Vest went on, that their Republican brothers were together until the "wee sma'" hours of last night in a fruitless effort to harmonize.

"And now," he proceeded, "we hear from the great pacificator from Maine (Hale) appealing for peace, but I have so often heard his assurances that peace prevailed in Cuba that I am inclined to doubt him now."

There was a burst of laughter at this, which threatened to bring a rebuke from the Chair.

Just as prosperity was in sight, Mr. Vest went on, ironically, just as the sunshine was illuminating the land, the Senate was asked to stop in the consideration of the Tariff bill and wait, while Republican Senators held a caucus.

"I demand that the public business proceed," exclaimed Mr. Vest. "If Republican Senators cannot agree, then let them retire and confer, but do not halt the business of the Senate and the country while Republican Senators reach an agreement as to who shall have the greatest part of the swag."

Teller's Attitude Defined.

Mr. Teller (Col.) followed Mr. Vest in opposition to any postponement of the bill. He referred to the many delays in maturing the bill. He had supposed there was an agreement among Republican Senators toward united action, although, he added, not being a member of the Republican caucus, he was not conversant with its secrets.

Mr. Teller dwelt at some length upon the ante-election promise that the passage of the Tariff bill was to result in the certain prosperity of the country. He referred to a recent utterance of the President indicating his confidence that the enactment of the bill into law would have this effect, and said he wished this could be so; yet he did not believe the bill would accomplish this benign result.

He could not assent to the idea, which was implied, that all that the country was suffering for was more taxation. But if the passage of the bill was to have the effect predicted for it, certainly it was not fair for those who had the bill in charge to ask any delay in its consideration.

Mr. Mason asked Mr. Teller if he did not know that passing over any one paragraph or schedule would not delay the final consideration of the bill.

Mr. Teller replied smarply that he assumed nothing of the kind, and that Mr. Mason could not put words into his mouth.

Continuing, Mr. Teller referred to the interest of the Western Senators in the rates on wool. Some of the Republicans from the West had indicated that they would not accept the rates proposed unless entirely satisfactory. Yet he did not believe they would resist the dictates of their caucus. Still, if the bill could not be perfected in committee or caucus, the bill must be acted on in the Senate. As for himself, he was anxious to see the bill pass.

He did not propose to vote for it, though, unless certain objectionable elements were eliminated from it. His desire was that the test whether the bill was to secure the prosperity predicted should be made at an early date. For this reason he desired that the bill should become a law in the precise shape favored by the Administration in order that there might be no mistake as to the efficacy of the remedy proposed for the depressed condition of the country's business affairs. Hence he would not interfere in any way to influence the result.

In conclusion, Mr. Teller said the wool schedule contained about all that there was in the bill for the West. He did not believe the schedule was a fair one, but as the wool growers were inclined to attribute to some extent the hard times to free wool he was willing that the bill should become a law as soon as possible after the schedule had been put in the best shape possible to secure.

Mantle Quotes Bret Harte.

Mr. Mantle asserted the bill to be full of loopholes and snares for the unwary, and said that the situation was fitly described by Bret Harte's lines:

"And the cards, they were stocked,
In a way that I grieve
And my feelings were shocked
At the state of his sleeve
Which were stuffed full of aces and bowers
And the same with intent to deceive."

Mr. Allison then offered an amendment requiring scoured wool of the third class to pay three times the duty of unscoured wool of that class. Mr. Allison stated the amendment was made to meet the objection raised by Senators on the floor of the Senate to-day. A debate ensued which was largely technical in character, relating to the effect of scouring as compared to washing, the shinkage entailed, &c., in which Messrs. Gray, Warren, Mantle, Stewart, and Jones (Ark.) participated. Mr. Gray contended that the effect of the amendment would be to treble the price of carpet wools to carpet manufacturers.

Mr. Warren said the intention was to prevent fraud, but Mr. Mantle admitted that the effect would be to increase the cost to the manufacturers.

Mr. Platt of the Finance Committee said in reply to a statement from Mr. Stewart that the Senate amendment had been arranged hurriedly, and that it would be corrected later if found to be unjust. He presumed Mr. Stewart had not meant to impiv, as his words might be construed to mean, that members of the Finance Committee had been guilty of trickery.

Mr. Stewart disclaimed any such intention, but he thought they might have been influenced by the experts of the manufacturers, with whom the three-card monte men were not to be compared for jugglery.

The Contemplated Changes.

Before the vote was taken Mr. Allison yielded to appeals and specified all changes contemplated by the committee throughout the schedule. These, in addition to the proposed change on first and second class wools, he said were as follows:

No change in Paragraph 357, on third-class wool. No change in Paragraph 358.

A substitute modifying Paragraph 359. A modification of Paragraph 360, making the rates 30 cents on top waste, 25 cents on shoddy, and 20 cents on other waste. No change in Paragraphs 361, 362, or 363, as reported.

Paragraph 364 changed by omitting "skirting" in two places. Paragraph 365 amended by striking out "plain" in reference to flannels and accepting the House clause "for underwear." Also striking out "and all flannels other than plain."

In Paragraph 366 (woman's dress goods) increase the rate from 5½ cents to 6½ cents and the rate from 6½ cents to 7½ cents per square yard. In Paragraph 367 (dress goods) increase the rate from 9 cents to 10½ cents per square yard. In Paragraph 368 (ready-made clothing) reduce the ad valorem provision from 60 to 55 per cent. and substitute "four times" for "four and one-half times" in reference to the specific duty.

In Paragraph 369 reduce the ad valorem from 60 to 55 per cent.

In Paragraph 371 (velvet carpets) increase the rate from 60 cents to 62 cents per square yard. In Paragraph 372 (Brussels carpets) increase the rate from 44 cents to 45 cents per square yard.

In Paragraph 373 (velvet and tapestry carpets) increase the rate from 40 cents to 41 cents per square yard. In Paragraph 374 (tapestry Brussels carpets) increase the rate from 28 cents to 29 cents per square yard. In Paragraph 376½ insert a substitute making a uniform rate of 10 cents per square foot and 40 per cent. ad valorem on Oriental, Berlin, and similar rugs and carpets.

Paragraphs not specified remain unchanged.

Mr. Foraker having referred in general terms to the "agreement" which had been the subject of debate, was asked by Mr. Burrows to specify the agreement. He replied:

"We understood that if third-class wools were given a specific duty, then the scoured third-class wools should have the triple duty, just as first and second class wools have a triple duty. We did not suppose there was any dissent from that. Everybody acquiesced in it who was consulted in regard to it, and our agreement was made with that distinct understanding. Now for the first time we are notified there is objection to it."

Mr. Jones (Dem., Ark.,) said he had estimated that free raw wool and a 40 per cent. average rate on manufactured woolens would save to the people of the country $150,000,000 every year. And yet this schedule placed the wool rates higher than ever, making the most iniquitous burden of taxation ever conceived. The Senator exhibited a number of samples of dress goods in common use, and explained the increased duty on each class.

Throughout the rates, he said, they were heaviest on the cheapest goods in most general use. On cloths valued at 81 cents per yard the tax was $185 on every $100 worth of goods.

Mr. Jones branched off to the financial question, arraigning the policy of Great Britain and referring also to the British sympathy with Turkish outrages on the Christians because Ottoman bonds were held in London.

Returning to the woolen schedule, Mr. Jones criticised the amount of compensatory duty given on manufactured woolens, which was estimated on the theory that the goods were all wool, whereas a large percentage in some grades was cotton. He said he would later offer an amendment confining the compensatory duty to that part of the goods which was in reality of wool. At present, he declared, there was twelve months' supply of raw wool in the country, so that the manufacturers would receive a compensatory duty for twelve months on wool that came in free. He said he would offer an amendment postponing the operation of the specific duty on woolens for twelve months.

There were several tilts between Mr. Jones and Mr. Hoar, in the course of which Mr. Hoar said the opposition to the bill was the same old opposition that always had been exerted against the protective system. The issue had been submitted to the American people, and a decree had been given in such unmistakable language that not more than three exponents of free trade were left in the Senate.

Mr. Warren (Wyoming) spoke briefly on some of the "glaring misstatements" against the bill, and in particular questioned Mr. Jones's assertion that carpet wools were taxed 100 per cent.

Mr. Allison's amendment to Paragraph 353 was then agreed to, 29—26.

Mr. Mantle moved a substitute for Paragraph 353, providing that the duty on first and second class wool, washed, shall be twice that on the unwashed and on first, second, and third class wool, scoured, three times the duty on the unscoured. At Mr. Carter's request, Mr. Allison accepted tentatively that part of the amendment referring to first and second class wool, washed.

When Paragraph 357, relating to the rate of third-class wools, was reached, the bill was laid aside.

NAVY YARD DOCK REPAIRS.

Joint Resolution to Appropriate $100,000 for No. 3 in New York.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—In the Senate to-day a joint resolution was agreed to appropriating $100,000 for the immediate repair of dry dock No. 3 at the New York Navy Yard. The resolution passed the House yesterday.

NOMINATED BY THE PRESIDENT.

John Goodnow of Minnesota for Consul General to Shanghai—Consuls to Milan and Vancouver.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate:

Consul General at Shanghai—JOHN GOODNOW of Minnesota.

Consul at Newcastle-on-Tyne, England—HORACE W. METCALF of Maine.

Consul at Milan, Italy—WILLIAM JARVIS of New Hampshire.

Consul at Vancouver, B. C.—L. EDWIN DUDLEY of Massachusetts.

Attorney for the Southern District of Illinois—J. OTIS HUMPHREY.

Marshal for the Southern District of Illinois—CHARLES P. HITCH.

Marshal for the District of Alaska—JAMES M. SHOUP of Idaho.

Justice of the Peace in the District of Columbia—ROBERT E. L. WHITE.

Collector of Internal Revenue for the Eighth District of Illinois—RICHARD YATES.

John Goodnow.

John Goodnow, who was to-day named for Consul General to Shanghai, is the most prominent original McKinley man in Minnesota. He made the fight for the Ohio man from first to last. His appointment is personal to the President, who has a very high regard for him. Mr. Goodnow is one of the young Republicans of the State, and has been prominent in the organization of the League of Republican Clubs.

Richard Yates.

Richard Yates is a son of the war Governor of Illinois, and himself ran against Altgeld for the Governorship in 1892.

TREASURY PLACE FOR CALHOUN.

Office of Controller Offered to the Late Commissioner to Cuba.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—W. J. Calhoun of Danville, Ill., late Commissioner to Cuba, has been offered the office of Controller of the Treasury, to succeed B. B. Bowler of Cincinnati. He leaves to-night for his home in Illinois, and probably will accept the appointment.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—Fourth class Postmasters were appointed to-day as follows:

New York—Cottage, L. P. Smith; Eagle, A. M. Yule; Hulburton, Frank Moore.
New Jersey—Garfield, C. H. Wright; Island Heights—W. R. Van Schoick.
Connecticut—South Coventry, G. N. Phillips.

ATTEMPT TO WRECK A TRAIN.

Ties Placed in Front of the Adams Express Train at Auburn, R. I.

NEW LONDON, June 22.—Meagre details of an attempt at train wrecking on the Stonington Division of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company were learned here to-day.

According to the report the Adams Express train, with mail cars attached, due here at 1:56 A. M., struck a pile of railroad ties which had been placed on the tracks at Auburn, a small place about three miles west of Providence. The express came through about thirty-five minutes late, and but little damage was done except to the forward part of the locomotive. This, it is said, is the third attempt made at or near Auburn within a short time.

LEGAL HOLIDAYS IN COLORADO.

All Cut Off Except Arbor Day, Labor Day, and Saturday Half Holidays.

DENVER, Col., June 22.—For the ensuing two years Colorado will be distinguished as the only State in the Union where the Fourth of July, Thanksgiving, Christmas, New Year's, Washington's Birthday, and Memorial Day are not legal holidays. The discovery has just been made that an act of the late Legislature in regard to the negotiable instruments repealed the statute establishing the above-named holidays. The only legal holidays left in Colorado are Arbor Day, Labor Day, and the Saturday half holiday.

CASTORIA.
The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

IOWA FUSION FOR SILVER

Democrats, Populists, and White-Metal Republicans Will Join Forces in Des Moines To-day.

THEY LACK A CAPABLE LEADER

Ex-Governor Horace Boies Not Anxious to be Their Standard Bearer—Republicans Handicapped by the State Debt Their Officials Have Created.

DES MOINES, Iowa, June 22.—Fusion of all the elements opposed to the Republican Party has been accomplished in Iowa before, but never as it will be to-morrow, when three conventions will be held here. The passage of the anti-fusion law by the Legislature last Winter has made this necessary. The law forbids a name appearing more than once on the official ballot, so there must be a division of offices and an agreement on the name of the ticket, or it will be no fusion at all.

About six weeks ago a conference of Democrats, Populists, and Free-Silver Republicans was held in Des Moines, and the leaders who participated in it thought that harmony was assured, and that the combination would work very smoothly. But they seem to have been somewhat mistaken, for the Populists are not disposed to accept, as a body, the sacrifice of their name and the nomination of a candidate for Governor not to their liking, both of which are sure to happen. The Democrats are disposed to insist upon the ticket being called Democratic and naming the candidate for Governor without regard to the wishes of the Populists.

Candidates of the Fusionists.

The conference agreed that the ticket should be called Democratic, and that the Democrats should have Governor and Supreme Judge, the Populists Lieutenant Governor and Railway Commissioner, and the Free-Silver Republicans Superintendent of Public Instruction. Now the Democrats do not want to give up anything but Railway Commissioner, though the Free Silver Republicans want the nomination for Supreme Judge for Judge Spurrier of Des Moines, who came out last year for Bryan. He was originally a Greenbacker, but came to Des Moines from Southern Iowa and got elected to office repeatedly in this city as a Republican.

The candidates for Governor are numerous, though only one or two are active. Fred E. White of Keokuk County was a member of Congress from the Sixth District, elected in 1890 and defeated in 1892. He will be temporary Chairman of the Democratic State Convention. Strong opposition has developed to him in the district on account of his anti-Catholic utterances and his habit of making his campaigns personal, for his own benefit rather than that of the party. He has been pushed by Charles A. Walsh of Ottumwa, Secretary of the Democratic National Committee, but last Saturday, seeing the drift of affairs, the Sixth District is going against White and declaring for James Burgess, Mayor of Ottumwa and former member of the Legislature, the leaders who had intended to help nominate White very largely swung over to Burgess and have made him their candidate. White still has a strong following, however.

Other candidates are John T. Hamilton of Cedar Rapids, ex-Congressman and Speaker of the House; Judge A. Van Wagenen of Sioux Rapids, F. G. Yeoman of Wright, H. L. Williams of O'Brien, and S. H. Bashor of Black Hawk. The latter is a Populist. None of these is actively pushing his candidacy, except Williams and Yeoman, neither of whom has any following worth mentioning.

Horace Boies Needed for Leader.

The majority of the delegates would doubtless prefer to nominate ex-Gov. Horace Boies of Waterloo, if he could be induced to accept, in spite of his opposition to the principle of sixteen to one. He has steadily refused to subscribe to that doctrine, though he has written numerous letters on the money question declaring for silver.

He is needed for leadership for the fusion forces are in a chaotic condition. They are without effective organization and want a leader of the recognized character, ability, and respectability of the old Governor, who has twice led the Democrats to victory and been defeated once. But he is not in the best of health, is quite old, and, besides, is not wanted by the Populists and some of the extreme silver men, who are dissatisfied with his attitude on the silver question. If he can be induced to reconsider his declaration not to be a candidate, he stands the best chance of receiving the nomination.

Fusion Prospects Not Bright.

The disagreements of the factions have caused Michael F. Healy of Fort Dodge to resign the Chairmanship of the State Committee, and to declare that under no circumstances will he conduct the campaign this year, as he had intended to, and been expected to by the fusionists. The prospects for Democratic or fusion success in this State are not as bright as they were two months ago.

The Chicago platform will be indorsed, probably as a whole, and a special silver indorsement will probably be adopted. The Populists may go further, and the free-silver Republicans will accept whatever is offered. They are not sufficiently numerous to command anything, either in the shape of ticket or platform. More attention will be given to State issues than has been done before in Iowa for years, and if the Republicans are beaten, this is what will do it, added to the effective fusion which is sure to be consummated, uniting all the opposing elements on one ticket.

Republicans Handicapped by State Debt.

Iowa has been running along for a generation on a tax levy of 2 to 2½ mills for State purposes, till two years ago, when it was increased by an indirect means to about 2⅞ mills. The increase was not popular, though the Republicans demonstrated that it was needed. State expenses began to pile up, and last January the people learned, to their very great surprise, that the State was in debt over $400,000, and in another year, according to the State Auditor's estimate, would be in debt $700,000.

The State had not had a debt to exceed $200,000 for a great many years, and the old debt was wiped out seven years ago. All kinds of attempts were made to explain the new debt. Auditor McCarthy and Senator Waterman, Chairman of the Appropriations Committee of the Senate, engaged in a prolonged and bitter controversy over the cause of it, whether one or the other had gone beyond the estimated revenue, each declaring the other to be responsible. It was discussed by the press and the Legislature was blamed.

The Legislature then instituted a thorough investigation of the administration of the State offices, which resulted in showing great extravagance, and in one or two instances corruption to an astonishing extent. This was declared by politicians on both sides to be enough, along with personal criticisms of Gov. Drake, to beat the Republicans.

When the recent fusion conference was held the Legislature, which had been in extra session all Winter, was about to adjourn. That Legislature corrected many of the abuses discovered by the investigation and passed laws increasing the revenue without increasing general taxation. Since adjournment these things have had their influence upon the situation and have reduced the criticisms of the Republican Party. So the chances of fusion success have diminished, though they have not disappeared.

Gov. Drake to be Renominated.

The Republican Convention will be held Aug. 18 in Cedar Rapids, so there will be eight weeks for the Republicans to attack the Democratic platform and ticket and fit their platform to meet the opposition. Gov. Francis M. Drake, who was elected two years ago, will be renominated for a second term by the Republicans.

The National, or gold, Democrats will meet in Des Moines July 7 to decide whether to put a separate ticket in the field or not. There is no chance that they will approve the fusion ticket to be named to-morrow. They are going to fight it, but it is doubtful if they will nominate a ticket of their own. They are not so anxious to spend their time and money this year as last, but they will do all they can, either by voting the Republican ticket or staying at home, to beat the silver crowd.

HAWAIIAN ANNEXATION.

Not Much Weight Is Given Japan's Protest by the United States Cabinet.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—In the Cabinet meeting to-day Hawaii and annexation were discussed at length, and especially the protest filed the other day by the Japanese Minister against the pending annexation treaty. Not very much weight is given the protest by the Administration, for the reason that in the estimation of the Cabinet it is based upon a misconception of the terms of the treaty and of the results that would follow the substitution of the laws of the United States for the Hawaiian laws and treaties.

For instance, it was shown that so far as the protest is based upon a fear that the status of the Japanese now living in Hawaii will be injuriously affected it is not sound, for their position after annexation would be precisely similar to that of Japanese now living in the United States, who are eligible to citizenship and are not known to have any complaint against their treatment by the United States. Other matters of protest, in the opinion of the Cabinet, were equally without foundation. One thing that appeared positively was that the Administration does not now entertain any expectation of getting action upon the treaty at this session of Congress, but has determined to arrange for its early consideration next December.

NO PROTESTS AGAINST HAWAII.

China and Portugal Apparently Satisfied with Annexation.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—Neither the Chinese nor the Portuguese Minister has made a protest against the Hawaiian treaty of annexation, nor has either of them received any instructions on the subject from his Government. Viscount De Santa Thryso, the Portuguese Minister, says he has no doubt that the Portuguese colony in Hawaii will be as amply protected under the laws of the United States as under the present régime on the islands, and he sees no possible reason why Portugal should lodge a protest against the treaty.

The Chinese Minister is inclined to think that the clause in the treaty excluding the further immigration of Chinese to the islands is unnecessary, as the exclusion act would apply to them if our jurisdiction were extended to Hawaii. China has assented to the policy of exclusion, and he sees no necessity for comment on that score. There are about 25,000 Chinese in Hawaii.

NO OTHER PROTESTS MADE.

Mr. Matsui's Son Summoned Home from Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—Information has reached the Japanese Legation here of the illness of Mr. Matsui, the distinguished Japanese statesman who has occupied the position of Minister of Foreign Affairs, and who also at one time was the Minister of Japan to the United States.

His illness is believed to be serious, as orders have been received by his son, the Secretary of Legation in this country, to come home.

MR. MACARTNEY ACQUITTED.

Judge Bradley Justifies His Refusal to Answer Questions in the Sugar Trust Inquiry.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—Judge Bradley to-day sustained the motion of the defense in the case of John W. Macartney, the Washington broker, charged with refusing to testify before the Senate Sugar Trust investigating committee, and ordered the jury to return a verdict of acquittal.

In sustaining the motion the Judge said the only question in his mind was as to whether the evidence had been such as to require its submission to the jury to allow them to determine whether the inference that the questions to which answers were refused were committee questions was justified.

The defendant, the Court proceeded to say, was and had been for many years one of the substantial citizens of Washington. The circumstances attending his examination were peculiar, and he was now charged with the violation of a statute that had been disregarded so many years and so far forgotten that it required a decision of the Supreme Court to determine its constitutionality, and consequently its obligation upon the citizens.

"If the defendant were found guilty," said Judge Bradley, "I could not find it my duty to impose upon him even the minimum penalty of the statute. The interests of justice would not demand it. I should take his personal recognizance. It would be a technical conviction, nothing more."

But this case, the Judge continued, was, he thought, for the Court and not for the jury. Every Senator had been interrogated and his conscience purged. Mr. Chapman, when questioned, had been advised that the committee as a whole demanded answers. The statute had been read to him. That was, the Judge said, the only case worthy of prosecution.

The conduct of Mr. Macartney's examination showed that the committee did not want him, that he had been brought there by Senator Allen, and had been asked questions that were impertinent in the ordinary sense, the moral sense, and the legal sense. If he had declined to answer 75 per cent. of the questions he would have been justified. For these reasons, and because the Court thought a strict construction of the statute necessary for the protection of the rights of the citizen, Judge Bradley directed the jury to return a verdict of acquittal.

Mr. Macartney was the last of the alleged recusant witnesses to be tried, so that the record stands: Acquittals, six; convictions, one, namely, Broker Elverton R. Chapman of New York, who served twenty-five days in jail.

DAMAGES FOR LYNCHING.

Joseph Cocking's Three Children Bring Suit in Baltimore County, Md.

LA PLATA, Md., June 22.—John Grason of Towson, Baltimore County, and Herbert W. Simpson of Baltimore City, attorneys for the infant children of the late Joseph Cocking, who was lynched at Port Tobacco last Summer, have docketed suit in the Circuit Court for Charles County against Sheriff George A. Wade and his bondsmen for $25,000 damages, claimed to have been sustained by Cocking's children, John Malcolm, William Henry, and Annie Louise, by the lynching of their father.

The petition sets forth that Sheriff Wade, after promising Cocking's attorneys to afford him safe protection, failed to make the proper effort to do so; that when the mob made the attack upon the prison Jailer Washington Burch, a decrepit old man, was found in charge, who unresistingly surrendered the prisoner to their violence, and that Sheriff Wade failed to make an effort to restrain the lynchers or ascertain their identity, although he had been informed by the jailer of what was going on.

J. S. Bartley Guilty in Omaha.

OMAHA, Neb., June 22.—The jury in the case of J. S. Bartley, the ex-Treasurer, charged with embezzlement, returned a verdict to-day of guilty.

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SURFACE ROAD FRANCHISES

Old Arguments Submitted at the Hearing of the Appeal to the Appellate Division.

CITY'S RIGHTS IN STREETS

Briefs Presented for and Against the Contention that the Conditions of the Charters Granted in 1851 Are Still in Force.

Old arguments were heard again yesterday, when the counsel engaged by the parties to the legal controversy in regard to the right of the Metropolitan Traction Company to construct an electric road, and also in respect to the determination of the legal status of the City of New York

SUBURBAN FOR DWYER

Ben Brush Won the Big Race at the Sheepshead Bay Track Yesterday.

HE WAS THE FAVORITE.

"Pittsburg Phil's" The Winner Was Second and the Canadian Horse Havoc Third.

DOUBLE EVENT WAS WON BY BOWLING BROOK.

Clifford Won on His First Appearance This Year—A Bad Tumble by Jockey Martin—Women as an Incident to the Day's Gayety.

Michael F. Dwyer yesterday saw the accomplishment of one of the chief ambitions of his racing career. His colt Ben Brush won the rich Suburban, and proved pretty conclusively that he was not a "gold brick" when he was purchased by M. Dwyer.

The Winner, one of the string of the lucky young plunger, George E. Smith, finished in second place, and Havoc, a horse which had been specially prepared for the race in Canada, got the third part of the money. As Ben Brush was the favorite in the speculation it would be naturally supposed that there would have been an overwhelming ovation for him at the end, but the cold, hard fact is that there was nothing of the kind, and the crowd saved their bottled-up enthusiasm for the hurdle race. All of this happened at the Coney Island race track at Sheepshead Bay yesterday.

And what an afternoon it was. Nature had indeed treated the Coney Island Club management handsomely, and provided for the opening of the meeting a day that was as perfect for racing purposes as if it had been made to order. There was just enough sun and none too much. Breeze, ditto. The lawns about the stand and the big meadows inside the track were as smooth and velvety and perfect as those of the private grounds of a gentleman farmer of the Hudson River country.

Down in the paddocks there were evidences of care and thoughtfulness that the visitors most thoroughly appreciated. Horses being prepared for the races had to occupy stalls that were numbered to correspond with the numbers of the animals on the card, so that the novice at the game had a good chance to see just how the horse for which he had a fancy appeared before he went to the post for the trial he was to undergo. Then, too, when a horse went on the track for his warming-up gallop, he wore either on the saddle cloth or on the arm of the lad that exercised him the number he was to carry in the race. It was all novel. It was progressive. It was convenient. There were very very many who praised the innovation and expressed wonderment that it had never been done before.

Then, too, there was music, and music of the sort that everyone could enjoy, for it was furnished by Lander's Band, and he has a wonderful faculty of finding just the right sort of music that pleases a race-going crowd, and has a band that is so well trained that it is really a pleasure to listen to it for the trained musician and the mere lover of jingling music as well.

That there were three races run before the Suburban nearly every one knew, but why they were run or what they were run for they cared little about. But when the Suburban came they were all alive, and began to chatter as learnedly about the horses and their chances as if they had known only racing from their youths up. So when the nine horses came out for the race there was a general hubbub, and a craning of necks and a bustle and excitement such as had not been apparent before.

Parade of the Horses.

Landers struck up "Rastus on Parade" when the horses, all sleek and as fit as the ingenuity and skill of the trainers could make them, came from the saddling paddock in Indian file to go to the starting post. Ben Brush, with Sims in a new suit of pure white satin, who was No. 1 on the card, led them in the van. Then came Belmar, with "Skeets" Martin in the saddle. He was followed by The Winner, with Sloane up, an indication that "Pittsburg Phil" considered him the better one of his pair, for George E. Smith and "Pittsburg Phil" are one and the same. Doggett wore the purple and gold checks on Sir Walter, the winner of one Brooklyn Handicap, and the veteran of no one knows just how many handicaps in the past four or five years. Behind him came Dutch Skater, who was piloted by the lanky and dusky Penn. Then followed Semper Ego, the forlorn hope of Bromley & Co., as First Mate had failed to fit for the race. Sherrer rode him. Lake Shore followed, with Thorpe up, and Lewis had a leg up on the hopes of the Canadian, Havoc, who has been a "tip" for the race for the past month. Volley, ridden by Bergen, brought up the rear of the very pretty and orderly procession.

Starting the Race.

Taken as a whole, the field was a very well behaved one, and there was but a few moments of manoeuvering and strategic play about the starting gate. There seemed to be too little of it to suit some of the crowd, who rather like the theatrical display that generally accompanies a start. That was why they were hardly prepared for the shout from the veterans that rang out in rather surprised fashion:

"Why, they're off! '

Before astonishment was really wiped out, there came by the stand a flying bunch of color, with the black and yellow of Havoc in the lead, and the purple and yellow of Belmar close to his shoulders. There had been so little delay at the post that it bothered the crowd and caused considerable insulting the programmes before they could learn that the white colors of Ben Brush were in third place, and that Sir Walter. The Winner, Semper Ego, and Lake Shore were all in the bunch together, so that no one of them had any perceptible advantage, while Dutch Skater was bringing up the rear, a couple of lengths behind the rest of the party.

There was a murmur that had only a faint relationship to a cheer as the lot raced by the judges' stand for the first time, and there followed a period of silence as the lot swung around the first turn, making for the long run through the back stretch with only an occasional whispered "Look at Semper Ego!" as the yellow and black jacket of the Bromley horse shot up toward the leader and went to the front, just as the turn to the back stretch was made. Together he and Havoc led the party down the straight with Ben Brush about a length behind, and Belmar and The Winner racing head and head in front of Lake Shore, who was in turn lapped by Sir Walter and Volley, Dutch Skater still acting as the whipper-in of the party.

With the long final turn in sight, and but three-quarters of a mile left to go, all of the lads began riding a bit. It did not take twenty strides for Ben Brush to shake off the horses behind him and overtake Havoc and Semper Ego, the latter falling out of the struggle at this point, where the real racing began. Whips began to fly in the rear division, and the horses here first began to feel the cruel sting of the braided silken lash and the prick of pointed spur.

"See Ben Brush!" "It's all over now, Ben Brush wins!" "Come on, you Sims!"

These and a host of other similar shouts began to go up from the great crowd that filled the grand stand and poured out on the lawn, and seemed to be seething up over the top of the big structure where the crowds had assembled on the roof.

Ben Brush in the Lead.

"He hasn't caught Havoc yet!" "See the Winner come!" "Oh, Sloane, you darling, ride hard!" shouted the partisans of some of the others, and the crowd grew more and more excited and frenzied, and didn't care what it said or did while the little comedy was being enacted on that big turn to the home stretch that seemed so long to those who had backed Ben Brush and so short to those whose hopes were pinned on some other horse. But the route was none too long for Ben Brush, and it was altogether too long for all of the others.

Once the horses were well straightened in the stretch, Sims loosened his hold on the head of the game Ben Brush, and he readily got away from Havoc, though Lewis plied whip and spur diligently to make the "Canuck" hold on to the end of the long route. The effort was too much, however, and Ben Brush cut free from him in such a fashion and so very easily that it was perfectly apparent that he would win the prize unless something should fall from the skies to interfere.

But the skies did not open and nothing fell. Brush raced along steadily and cleverly, and made no fuss at all, while Sloane, riding like a demon, pushed The Winner on in a stern chase that was game and masterful, but was also futile.

Ben Brush Wins the Race.

Cheers, groans, execrations, prayers, pleadings, and cries of victory mingled in the last quarter of a mile that told the story of victory and defeat. The crowd was wild with excitement, and strangers shouted at each other and felt around for the grasp of a friendly hand as they joined in the hullabaloo made about the race. But Sims and Ben Brush went on about their business, and would not wait to make things more exciting for the crowd. With a bit of a spurt just at the end Brush rushed past the judges a scant length in front of The Winner, who in the final mad rush had managed to wear down and beat out the tired Havoc by a length. Two lengths further back came Belmar, and then followed in close order Lake Shore, Volley, Sir Walter, Semper Ego, and finally Dutch Skater.

A minute later the horses had ended their mad careers as racers, and turning about had come back for their jockeys to dismount and weigh in. It had taken the winner of the race 2:07 1-5 to cover the mile and a quarter. The bronzed face of M. F. Dwyer was wreathed in smiles, and if there was a thoroughly happy man on the track it was he. He had forgotten his usual taciturnity in the hour of victory.

Meantime the band had struck up "Hail to the Chief," as Sims rode up with Ben Brush and obtained permission to dismount. After he had weighed out, there was the perfunctory scrt of cheering which followed the placing of the jockey in the floral horseshoe and toting him about, a custom that seems to have staled and worn out. With that final cheer and Sims stepping on terra firma again, the Suburban of 1897 went into history, and the crowd rushed to the betting ring to back its fancy for the next race.

WOMEN AND THE RACES.

They Gave Color and Life and Noise and Zest to Them.

"Why don't they howl?" said the pretty girl who was having her first introduction to the turf. "Why, if I was interested in these races, I'd—" it was not necessary to say what she would do; her tones spoke volumes.

And it was a quiet day. With the weather almost perfect, a goodly number of people present, without an uncomfortable crowd; good races on a track set in as pretty a park as there is anywhere around the country, to say nothing of the general favorite coming in first in the race of the day, the multitude of people gathered to see the big Suburban Handicap was remarkably quiet. There were occasionally little squeals of delight from the rainbow-clad women and a few hoarse shouts from the men, but none of that suppressed excitement that can almost be heard, that is followed by an uproarious, unpremeditated burst of thunderous sound, shrieks, howls, and whistles that are usually features of an exciting race.

Some one said the women were the cause of it all—that the shrieks, howls, and all the component parts of that great feeling cry which means that a great many hungry souls have won a great many hundred dollars were lost in the tumultuous, gorgeous colors of the gowns that attended the first June meeting of the Coney Island Jockey Club. The gowns were something to be gazed upon with awe and remembered with terror. Never were such fearful and wonderful combinations of color gathered at any one place before. Fashion this year has given many inches; the feminine visitors to the track took many ells. Brilliant purple went hand in hand in the same costume with the most vivid greens; a gown of deep, burnt orange silk, the effect heightened by a combination of black, sailed through the corridors under a hat in which reposed bright scarlet flowers; the woman with the deepest of Titian colored hair was glorious in rose color and deep magenta, and made another agonizing contrast in the terrific whole.

It Was a Purple Crowd.

But this was not the effect of the entire gathering in the seats which the great public filled. The color here was brilliant enough. It was a purple crowd. Purple was the prevailing color, with dashes here and there of bright scarlet. There was a little shading in the crowd, too, for it was interesting to notice the number of women dressed in mourning, women who were evidently lightening their mourning in the liberal sense of the term.

Upstairs, where the boxes were and the people of society who attend the races, the atmosphere of color was different. There were more tailor gowns, more gowns of dark silk or pretty woolen frocks, and all in subdued tones, which were not conspicuous in any way.

The combination of peopple in the boxes was more striking. There is a tradition that some people take these boxes for the first meeting of the season, for the express purpose of—not seeing the races, but being seen themselves and having it noted in a conspicuous and public manner that Mr. and Mrs. and the Misses Would-like-to-be-Known occupied such and such a box upon that auspicious day.

Parties in the Boxes.

But it is certain that many well-known and prominent society people, as well as some mere strugglers for social fame, witnessed the Suburban yesterday from the boxes. There was a party in the box of August Belmont, who represents so much in the racing world. There was Thomas Hitchcock, Jr.—out for the first time without his crutches since his accident at polo—and his wife. Frank Beard, the Brooklyn horseman, drove down from Brooklyn on his coach with his wife and his brother, J. Robinson Beard—who gave up the turf to win his wife—and the lady herself. There was Lilly West of minstrel fame, in as conspicuous box with his pretty wife and a party of ladies; there was L. S. Thompson, head of the Brookdale stud farm; George Wheelock, the bookmaker; Senator Tom Grady, and "Jake" Shipsey mixed in with them, and there was also C. Albert Stevens of the Hoboken Stevenses, who married one of the two charming daughters of Judge Brady.

There were lights and shadows upon different faces in the course of the afternoon that gave evidence that the races were really of considerable interest if there was not much enthusiasm displayed. One well-dressed woman was in tears as the part of the crowd which had time to observe anything could see as it turned its steps trolleyward after the last race. One woman danced at the end of that hurdle race when Flushing came in first, owing to Forget's unlucky swerve at the last hurdle, after running well enough to win.

"Maud was so excited she could not sit still in her seat." That was what "Maud's" friend said, and perhaps it was not strange that Maud was excited, for she had won $9. She said so.

It was the women who announced in the early part of the afternoon that the races had begun. It always is the women. "They're off!" then came in shrill treble voices, and the first race of the day had begun. The woman who doesn't believe in races, and was only there at the track because her husband had happened to bring her, had picked out the winning horse before-hand, and was prouder of it than if she had won $100. Then there was the second race, and none of the women could quite get the horses straight, because On Deck had been sold in the morning, and his owner preferred to have his colors, yellow and black, worn in place of the colors given on the card, without regard to the confusion it would cause in the minds of every woman who had put a dollar on the horse.

There was a more general uprising for the Suburban, and it was easy to keep track of Ben Brush's jockey in his white suit. "Go on, you bird!" shouted a man as Ben Brush neared the judges' stand, and the bird flew to some purpose, but he did not receive his full measure of applause. Neither did Jockey Sims in his ride in the big horseshoe. Only the band playing "Hail to the Chief" and "The Star Spangled Banner" seemed to have a due realization of Ben Brush's achievements.

Ben Brush in the Paddock.

But Ben Brush himself did not seem to mind that at all. With his ankles securely wrapped and well covered, he was cooled off in the paddock and wiped down by four attendants while he listened unconcernedly to complimentary remarks and made vicious little kicks at the men who irritated his delicate skin with their towels. But Ben Brush's owner, M. F. Dwyer, his appearance suggesting a domestic farmer more than the owner of good racing stock, sat on one of the stands and looked very comfortably happy.

"If they treated children as they treat race horses," said one of the visitors leaving the paddock where Ben Brush was having his toilet made, "what a country we would have."

But more interesting to those persons who noticed was "Diamond Joe" and a mild flirtation in which he engaged during the course of the races. "Diamond Joe" was one of the features of the day. He was, as may be supposed from the nickname he has earned, adorned with diamonds, but the rest of his attire was worthy of attention. He wore a suit of delicate fawn-colored broadcloth, the lapels of his coat and vest faced with satin of the color of the cloth, and the embroidered corners of a silk handkerchief could be seen just appearing over the edge of his coat pocket, and the ends of his light tie were also embroidered.

For diamonds there was a ring with a large diamond on one hand and a smaller one on the other. A very large diamond in a stud occupied the most conspicuous place on his shirt front, and was secured by a fine gold chain, which hung in festoons on either side of the stud, disappearing under his vest. A smaller diamond stud occupied another place on the shirt front, and there were more diamonds for cufflinks—one big diamond in each cuff and a gold bar, these also secured by festoons of fine gold chain.

With all these attractions it was not strange that the attention of a plump little maiden just in front should be attracted, and it may have been quite by accident that she smiled, but then there were other people who did not.

The Jubilee Bonnet.

There were two other features of the day interesting to notice; one was the bicycles and bicyclists in the paddock, evidently doing homage to the horse, and the other was the girl wearing the jubilee bonnet.

The girl with the jubilee bonnet was conspicuous even amid the brilliant array of hats to be seen. It was of a style that must have dated back as far in the history of fashions as the beginning of Queen Victoria's reign. It had a wide front, standing away from the face after the manner of a poke, while inside were clustered a row of pink roses. There was a crown, looking very much like a small, slender stovepipe. Some eight or ten inches high it seemed. Over and around the bonnet was festooned a veil. If the young woman was not a good subject of Queen Victoria showing her patriotism, she should have been one.

OTHER RACES OF THE DAY.

Clifford Won the First with Ease—Jockey Martin Thrown.

In the running for the first half of the Double Event Hamburg was installed favorite. At the start Hamburg's marvelous agility gave him a clear lead of three lengths before a hundred yards had been traversed. Laudemann, however, set sail for the leader, and, overhauling him, passed to the front, and on the turn into the stretch was clear of the nearest one. But when they were straightened out he began to show distress, and died very fast. Bowling Brook then came after him with a rush and won by a neck, Hamburg being third.

Clifford won the opening dash of five furlongs in a manner which demonstrated that he is now at his best. He easily defeated Harry Reed by two lengths, and won with his mouth wide open and fighting for his head. As Kaiser Ludwig was rounding the last turn in this race he stumbled to his knees and threw Martin over his head. "Skeets" picked himself up with only a few slight scratches to show for his fall.

On Deck won easily from Wolhurst in the mile race, and his victory proved a popular one, for he was not only the favorite, but he was ridden by Taral, who has not ridden many winners lately, and whose honest efforts have made him popular with the holiday visitors.

The scramble of five furlongs brought out fourteen maiden two-year-olds, and was won in a drive by the favorite, Archduke.

A hurdle race on the turf wound up the day's sport, and resulted in a splendid finish. From the half mile to the last hurdle Flushing and Forget had the race between them. Forget, however, stumbled over the obstacle, and as Flushing cleared it freely it cost Forget the purse, for when he got into his stride he closed rapidly on Flushing, but could not get up only within a length of him as the latter finished.

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—For all ages. Purse of $600, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:01 2-5.

1—Clifford, R. L. Rose's b. h., by Bramble-Duchess, 6 years, 128 pounds, 8 to 5 and 2 to 5.....(Sloane)
2—Harry Reed, M. F. Dwyer's br. g., 5, 126, 5 to 2 and 4 to 5.....(Sims)
3—Sunny Slope, Mrs. Jere Dunn's, 108, 15 to 1.....(Doggett)

Gotham, 126, 15 to 1, (McCafferty;) Tremargo, 114, 15 to 1, (Hennessy;) Set Fast, 106, 15 to 1, (Hewitt;) Full Speed, 1125, 30 to 1, (Taral,) and Eileen D., 84, 100 to 1, (O'Connor,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Kaiser Ludwig, 110, 40 to 1, (Martin,) ran, but threw his jockey and did not finish.

Won easily by two lengths; a length and a half between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds, non-winners of $1,000. Purse of $600, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile. Time—1:42 1-5.

1—On Deck, Arthur White's ch. c., by Whistle Jacket-Semper Paratus, 113 pounds, 6 to 5 and 2 to 5.....(Taral)
2—Wolhurst, C. Fleischmann & Son's b. g., 110, 7 to 2 and 3 to 5.....(Sloane)
3—Elkins, L. S. & W. P. Thompson's b. c., 114, 7 to 1.....(Penn;)

Arabian, 111, 12 to 1, (Penn;) Caldron, 111, 5 to 1, (Sims;) Lady Mitchell, 111, 8 to 1, (Thorpe;) Minnie Alphonse, 104, 100 to 1, (Harrison;) St. Nicholas I., 111, 100 to 1, (Collins,) and Parmesan, 111, 20 to 1, (Doggett,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by a length; two lengths between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—The Double Event, (first half,) for two-year-olds, of $5,000, of which $750 to second, and $250 to third. Five and one-half furlongs. Time—1:09 1-5.

1—Bowling Brook, A. R. D. H. Morris's b. c., by Ayrshire-Vacation, 122 pounds, 5 to 2 and 3 to 5.....(Littlefield)
2—Laudemann, Lewis Elmore's br. c., 117, 50 to 1 and 20 to 1.....(Thorpe)
3—Hamburg, J. E. Madden's b. c., 122, 4 to 5.....(Wilhite)

Mr. Baiter, 117, 12 to 1, (Sloane;) Swango, 122, 12 to 1, (Sherrer;) Varus, 122, 5 to 2, (Penn;) Briar Sweet, 114, 7 to 1, (Taral,) and Prince Lee, 122, 30 to 1, (Perkins,) also ran, and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a neck; two lengths between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—The Suburban. A handicap for three-year-olds and upward, of $50 each, starters to pay $100 additional. The winner to receive $6,000, the second $1,000, and the third $500. One mile and a quarter. Time—2:07 1-5.

1—Ben Brush, M. F. Dwyer's b. h., by Bramble-Roseville, 4 years, 123 pounds, 9 to 5 and 4 to 5.....(Sims)
2—The Winner, George E. Smith's b. h., 115, 3 to 1 and even money.....(Sloane)
3—Havoc, J. E. Seagram's b. h., 5, 104½, 6 to 1.....(Lewis)

Belmar, 121, 3 to 1, (Martin;) Lake Shore, 104, 5 to 1, (Thorpe;) Volley, 101, 30 to 1, (Bergen;) Sir Walter, 115, 15 to 1, (Doggett;) Semper Ego, 100, 30 to 1, (Sherrer,) and Dutch Skater, 108, 10 to 1, (Penn,) also ran, and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by three-quarters of a length; a length between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For maidens two years old. Purse of $500, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Five furlongs, straight. Time—1:03 2-5.

1—Archduke, R. L. Rose's b. c., by Luke Blackburn-Duchess, 122 pounds, 2 to 1 and 4 to 5.....(Sloane)
2—Olney, J. E. Madden's ch. c., 122, 15 to 1 and 6 to 1.....(Wilhite)
3—Wasteful, David Gideon's ch. c., 122, 6 to 1.....(Martin)

Colonial Dame, 119, 30 to 1, (Griffin;) Dogtown, 122, 5 to 1, (Taral;) Ella Daly, 119, 10 to 1, (Hewitt;) Wild Warrior, 122, 15 to 1, (Sherrer;) Hairpin, 122, 15 to 1, (Sims;) Sir Gawain, 122, 15 to 1, (Penn;) Syrinx, 119, 15 to 1, (Van Kuren;) Athanas, 122, 20 to 1, (Healey;) Checkers, 119, 10 to 1, (Doggett;) Julius Caesar, 122, 15 to 1, (Littlefield,) and Maximo Gomez, 119, 10 to 1, (Harris,) also ran, and finished in the order named.

Won easily by a length; two lengths between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—Hurdle race, for four-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. Purse of $500, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile and one-half, over six hurdles on turf. Time—2:50 2-5.

1—Flushing, James Corbett's ch. g., by Pirate of Penzance-Eloise, 6 years, 151 pounds, 2 to 1 and even.....(Black)
2—Forget, F. R. & T. Hitchcock's ch. m., 4, 144, 4 to 5 and 1 to 3.....(English)
3—Tuxedo, Mrs. S. C. Hildreth's br. g., aged, 145, 15 to 1.....(Owens)

Brown Red, 148, 12 to 1, (Mara;) Thackeray, 146, 15 to 1, (Blute,) and Phoebus, 156, 6 to 1, (Dunlap,) also ran, and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a length; ten lengths between second and third.

HAGGIN'S YEARLING SALE.

Suburban Interfered with Sale of Ranch Del Paso Stock.

The continuation of the sale of the Rancho del Paso yearlings at the Easton paddocks, outside of the gates of the Sheepshead Bay race tracks yesterday was not productive of the big prices of Monday's sale. The yearlings were a superior lot, but interest in the Suburban probably kept many of the buyers on the race track grounds. The sale will be continued today, commencing at noon. The horses sold yesterday, with the name of the purchasers and the prices realized, are as follows:

Chestnut colt, by Midlothian-Minuet, by Rayon d'Or; J. H. McCormick.....$300
Bay colt, (brother to Candor,) by Darebin-Miss Clay, by Hindoo; A. J. Joyner.....550
Bay colt, (brother to Erid,) by Sir Modred-Miss Motley, by Billet; Pierre Lorillard....1,100
Bay filly, by Islington-Mollie, by Billet; David Pulsifer.....325
Chestnut colt, by Golden Garter-Mollie Walton, by Mortemer; J. McLaughlin.....650
Bay colt, by Midlothian-Napa, by Enquirer; J. H. McCormick.....800
Bay colt, by Sir Modred-Nonage by King Ernest; J. McLaughlin.....500
Bay colt, by July-Pansy, by Vergil; R. W. Walden.....275
Bay filly, by Watercress-Parthenia, by Alarm; David Pulsifer.....625
Bay filly, (half sister to Micmac Queen,) by Golden Garter-Patty, by Longfellow; David Pulsifer.....525
Bay colt, by Goldfinch-Poesy, by Sir Modred; J. H. McCormick.....800
Chestnut colt, by Tyrant-Probability, by Onondaga; R. W. Walden.....275
Bay filly, by Sir Modred-Prose, by Onondaga; J. McLaughlin.....550
Brown colt, by Tyrant-Queen Bess, by Marden; R. W. Walden.....425

AT THE LATONIA TRACK.

Tillo Wins the Spring Prize—Second Race Declared Off.

LATONIA, Ky., June 22.—Tillo, Turner Brothers' three-year old, added one more victory to his credit by winning the Spring prize at Latonia to-day. The second race on the card was declared off on account of the large number of scratches. Weather fair, track fast, and attendance good. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs, selling. Sedan, 89 pounds, (T. Burns,) 10 to 1, won; Sierra Gordo, 108, (C. Reiff,) 4 to 1 and 3 to 2, second; Sir Andrew, 103, (Piggott,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:15¼. Shuttlecock, El Toro, Rampage, Our Hope, Gallant Mitchell, F. W. W., and Tonto also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Declared off.

THIRD RACE.—Selling, one mile. Geyser, 103 pounds, (Piggott,) even, won; Sidkel, 108, (C. Reiff,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, second; Whatelou, 99, (Morrison,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:41. Serrano, Chicot, The Socman, and Parson also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—The Latonia Spring prize, one mile and an eighth. Tillo, 125 pounds, (R. Williams,) 4 to 5, won; Cavalero, 118, (C. Reiff,) 6 to 1 and 3 to 5, second; Taluca, 117, (J. Hill,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:54¾. Banquo II., Little Buck, and Remp also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Five furlongs. Chaimette, 108 pounds, (Beauchamp,) 4 to 1, won; John Bright, 105, (C. Reiff,) 6 to 5 and 1 to 2, second; Kris Kringle, 113, (Morrison,) 20 to 1, third. Time—1:02. Cyril, Aragnei, Li Hung Chang, Snake, St. Raymond, and The Devil also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling, six furlongs. Gid Law, 105 pounds, (J. Hill,) 2 to 1, won; Annie M., 108, (Morrison,) 10 to 1 and 2½ to 1, second; Trolley, 108, (Conley,) 9 to 5, third. Time—1:14¾. J. Walter, Blanton, Old Centz, Cyclone, Sim W., and Robinson also ran.

BALTIMORE GAINS THE LEAD.

Brooklyns Defeat Bostons and Puts Them Back in the Second Place Again.

How the Clubs Stand.

	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Baltimore	34	12	.739
Boston	34	13	.723
Cincinnati	29	17	.630
New York	27	18	.600
Brooklyn	24	23	.511
Philadelphia	24	26	.480
Pittsburg	22	24	.478
Cleveland	22	25	.468
Washington	19	26	.422
Louisville	19	28	.404
Chicago	18	30	.375
St. Louis	10	40	.200

Results of Yesterday's Games.

At Brooklyn—Brooklyn, 7; Boston, 4.
At Baltimore—Baltimore, 4; New York, 2.
At Washington—Washington, 12; Philadelphia, 11.
At Pittsburg—Pittsburg, 7; Chicago, 3.
At Cincinnati—Cincinnati, 7; St. Louis, 3.
At Cleveland—Louisville, 14; Cleveland, 6.

The Bostons stood at the head of the percentage list of League clubs just twenty-four hours. After winning seventeen straight victories, they were defeated by the Brooklyns yesterday afternoon at Eastern Park by the score of 7 to 4.

Stivetts was sent in to do the twirling for the visitors, and Ganzel went behind the bat. "Roaring Bill" Kennedy went in the box to do the honors for the home team, and by the excellence of his pitching contributed largely to the victory.

Kennedy made himself a warm favorite with the crowd by striking out three men in succession in the first inning. After giving Hamilton and Tenney bases on balls, Long's neat bunt to first scored Hamilton. Then, while Tenney waited patiently for a hit to send him home, Kennedy struck out in succession Duffy, Yeager, and Lowe. The left-handed dispenser of curves and shoots received an ovation from the stands as the team trotted in from the field.

A wild throw, which hit Anderson and gave him a free passage to first, and a slashing drive past third by Shindle, scoring Anderson, account for Brooklyn's run in the first inning.

In the second Canavan's clean hit for a single was fumbled by Yeager, and Canavan went down to second. A hard, clean drive between Lowe's legs by George Smith brought Canavan racing home. It was in the seventh, however, that Brooklyn clinched her hold on the game and got a lead that the Bostons were unable to overcome. With one man out, Kennedy got his base on balls. Hanivan went out on an easy infield hit. Jones rapped out a single that pushed Kennedy around to second. Then Anderson came up and smashed out a long, hard drive away into left centre, scoring Kennedy and Jones and making a complete circuit of the bases.

The features of the game were the brilliant fielding of Collins for the visitors and George Smith at short for the Brooklyns. Both of the men played errorless games and took some difficult chances. Stivetts pitched a strong, steady game, and only gave two bases on balls, but the Brooklyns managed to hit when a hit was most needed.

In the ninth inning Kennedy and Tenney almost came to blows. Tenney in touching out Kennedy used a little more force than was necessary, and Kennedy turned and struck him. They were quickly separated.

Griffin had to retire from the game after the first inning on account of illness.

The last game of the present series with Boston will be played to-day. The score:

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Griffin, cf	0	0	0	0	0	Hamilt'n, cf	2	1	3	0	0
Hanivan, cf	0	0	1	0	0	Tenney, 1b	0	2	10	0	0
Jones, rf	1	1	1	0	0	Long, ss	0	1	0	1	1
Anderson, lf	2	1	2	0	0	Duffy, lf	1	1	4	0	0
Shindle, 3b	0	2	1	4	1	Yeager, rf	0	1	3	0	1
L'Ch'nce, 1b	1	2	10	0	1	Lowe, 2b	0	1	2	1	1
Canavan, 2b	1	1	5	2	1	Collins, 3b	0	0	1	2	0
G. Smith, ss	1	1	2	5	0	Ganzel, c	0	1	2	1	1
A. Smith, c	0	1	5	0	0	Stivetts, p	1	1	0	4	0
Kennedy, p	1	0	0	5	0	*Klobedanz	0	0	0	0	0
Total	7	9	27	16	3	Total	4	10	24	11	4

Brooklyn	1	1	0	0	0	1	3	1	-	7
Boston	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	4

*Klobedanz batted for Yeager in the ninth inning.

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 3; Boston, 1. Two-base hit—Shindle. Home run—Anderson. Stolen bases—Hanivan, LaChance, Ganzel. Double play—Canavan and LaChance. First base on balls—Off Kennedy, 2; off Stivetts, 1. Hit by pitched ball—Anderson. Struck out—By Kennedy, 3; by Stivetts, 1. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 7; Boston, 11. Sacrifice hits—A. Smith, Tenney, Long, Kennedy. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and McDonald.

OTHER LEAGUE GAMES.

Baltimore, 4; New York, 2.

BALTIMORE, June 22.—The champions took to-day's game from the New Yorks in a hot contest. It was a pitchers' battle throughout, in which Corbett had decidedly the best of the argument. The fielding on both sides was full of snap, and fast double plays were the features. Score:

BALTIMORE.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
McGraw, 3b	0	1	2	4	2	Van H'n, cf	0	1	3	2	0
Keeler, rf	0	1	0	0	0	Tiernan, rf	0	1	1	0	0
Jennings, s	0	0	4	3	0	Doyle, 2b	0	0	0	3	0
Kelley, lf	0	1	3	0	0	Davis, ss	1	2	0	3	1
Stenzel, cf	1	1	0	0	0	Gleason, 2b	1	0	4	1	2
O'Brien, 1b	0	0	10	1	0	Warner, c	0	1	3	1	0
Reitz, 2b	1	1	2	3	0	Clark, 1b	0	1	9	1	0
Robinson, c	0	1	5	1	0	Holmes, lf	0	0	2	0	0
Corbett, p	1	2	1	3	0	Seymour, p	0	0	1	4	1
Total	4	8	27	15	2	Total	2	6	27	14	4

Baltimore	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	-	4
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2

Two-base hit—Davis. Three-base hits—Davis, Clark. Stolen bases—Stenzel, Gleason, (2,) Jennings. Double plays—Seymour to Clark, McGraw to O'Brien, Reitz to Jennings, Van Haltren to Joyce. First base on balls—Off Corbett, 3; off Seymour, 6. Hit by pitched ball—Jennings. Struck out—By Corbett, 4; by Seymour, 2. Passed balls—Warner, 2. Left on bases—Baltimore, 8; New York, 6. Sacrifice hits—McGraw, Corbett. Umpire—Mr. Lynch.

Washington, 12; Philadelphia, 11.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—To-day was another slugging game, in which both King and Fifield were knocked out of the box. German went in at the end of the first, after five hits had been made off King. Taylor replaced Fifield in the tenth. The visitors made a batting rally in the ninth, but in the next inning German did not give them a hit. Score:

Washington	4	1	0	5	0	0	0	0	1	1—12
Philadelphia	4	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	1—11

Earned runs—Washington, 7; Philadelphia, 9. Base hits—Washington, 15; Philadelphia, 19. Batteries—Washington, German, King, and Farrell; Philadelphia, Taylor, Fifield, and Clements. Errors—Washington, 2; Philadelphia, 2. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

NEWS FOR THE WHEELMEN

A Monster Century Being Planned by the Associated Cycling Clubs of New York.

THERE MAY BE 2,500 RIDERS

This Will Make the Day's Total More than 200,000 Miles—National Meet of Aug. 4-7 the Objective Point—Unattached Wheelmen May Enter.

A monster century run, probably the largest on record, is being projected by the Associated Cycling Clubs of New York for the first week of August. More strictly speaking, there will be two century runs within the week under the same auspices, but one run will probably be made in divisions. The second run is expected to have between 2,000 and 2,500 participants, mostly from the uniformed clubs of this city.

Connected with the eighteenth annual meet of the League of American Wheelmen in Philadelphia is found the reason for the run. From Aug. 4 to 7 the '97 National meet will draw hordes of cyclists to the Willow Grove track, where, in preparation for the big event, a board track will be laid over the present course. New York wheelmen will be well represented, and it was proposed by the officers of the Associated Cycling Clubs that under their auspices the New York cyclists make the trip in company.

The scheme was discussed at a recent meeting of the Associated Cycling Clubs, and the majority favored it warmly. It was decided to go ahead with the arrangements, and by careful preparation insure a most successful event. Prominent among the clubs urging the project are the Century Wheelmen, of whom Matthew Gibb is Captain. "At our regular meeting Monday night we talked the matter over," said Gibb, "and we are going to do all we can to help it along." The committee which will arrange for the run consists of Edward Gerbereux, Andrew J. Englert, John F. Fitch, Matthew Gibb, and M. L. Bridgman, who are the members of the Racing Committee of the Associated Cycling Clubs.

For the better accommodation of those who desire to be at Philadelphia during the L. A. W. meet for one or two days only, it has been suggested that the run to Philadelphia be made in four divisions, one division leaving New York each day for the four successive days. As the meet will be finished Saturday, the members of the four divisions could return together, making a century run on Sunday.

It is intended to open the run to unattached wheelmen, and possibly to clubs not in the association. The entries for the run to Philadelphia, which will be arranged to cover a hundred miles, need not specify which day the rider desires to select, as at the start each day all the participants will be checked off. Again on the home run all riders will be checked, and a list will be kept too accurate for dispute. Especially appropriate medals will be awarded the survivors. In Philad

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Veriscope Pictures of Corbett-Fitzsimmons Contest—2:30 and 8:45.
CASINO—The Whirl of the Town—8:10. Roof Garden.
DALY'S—The Circus Girl—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—Under the Red Robe—8:20.
HERALD SQUARE—The Girl from Paris—8:15. Matinée.
KNICKERBOCKER—A Round of Pleasure—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Variety—Promenade Concert—8:00.
MANHATTAN BEACH—CONEY ISLAND—Concerts—Afternoon and Evening.
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN—Popular Concerts—8:00.
OLYMPIA ROOF GARDEN—Vaudeville—8:15.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 12.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23, 1897.

Readers of the New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any newsstand, ferry house, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

TO READERS GOING OUT OF TOWN.

The New York Times will be mailed, daily and Sunday, for $1.00 per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

THE JUBILEE.

Merely as a spectacle, the royal procession that moved yesterday through the shouting streets of London was no doubt very well worth seeing, but it was by no means unique or supreme. In all points of military display, in numbers, in gorgeousness and nicety of uniforms, in precision of arrangement and movement other countries, making parade of their affliction of huge standing armies, could surpass what England had to show. In these respects St. Petersburg on the day of the Czar's coronation, Paris on the day of his reception there, Berlin on the occasion of the unveiling of the monument of the first Emperor, may very possibly have exceeded what London had to show yesterday. As an embodiment of the warlike power of England the naval review at Spithead will be far more complete than the royal procession in London.

But one peculiarity of the procession in London was the same which has been seen in all the preliminary preparations. It is the practical spirit of the participants. This has been not more evident in the rapacity of the London tradesmen and publicans before the jubilee than in the aspect of the procession itself. It "looked like business." There were indeed the ceremonies which find their chief value in giving a realizing sense of the long continuity of British history. The Queen was received at the entrance of "the City," which is now but the nucleus of the British metropolis, as her predecessors were received in the days of the PLANTAGENETS and the TUDORS. The officials of her Majesty's Household, whose titles and functions go back to feudal times and who were conspicuous in the procession, are very likely not the most valuable members of a modern industrial nation. But they also served the useful purpose in showing again the continuity of English history and how in England almost alone the transition from feudal to modern times has been managed without great social and political dislocations. In other countries it has either proceeded through frightful and in some ways calamitous changes, through violence and blood, or it has not been effected even yet.

But it is not in these picturesque reminders of old times that the jubilee procession was chiefly noteworthy. It was in the novel assemblage from "the empire's furthest rim" of so many as could be spared of the men who are actually doing the work of extending and consolidating the British Empire. Among these the representatives of the British Army must be included. Neither the British officer nor the British private may appear to great advantage in the British Islands, where the former may seem a graceful and the latter an awkward idler in the midst of a peaceable and industrial population. The stay-at-home British troops represent only what the Continental armies represent—the necessity in peace of preparedness for war—and they may not represent it either so impressively or so effectively. But the British Army abroad is in a very different case. It is engaged in the very practical business of backing up the British trader, of helping him to extend his markets and to acquire whatever outlying territories may be useful to him for that purpose. And this is eminently true of the detachments of colonial "police" from the more newly acquired parts of the empire, which were seen in force in the central city of the empire for the first time yesterday.

It was in its unique combination of the historical and the modern interest that the significance of the jubilee procession lay. The Queen who celebrated the longest reign in English history directly continues the line of English sovereigns for eight centuries, with no interruption but the protectorate and no break but the change, now more than two centuries old, which denotes that she reigns by the will of the nation and not in opposition to it. And the representative of this ancient monarchy is the representative, not of an outworn and effete feudalism, but of the most militant and aggressive form of modern industrialism. England is proud of her past, but she lives in the present and for the future. To watch the procession yesterday, with the pioneers of civilization from the furthest lands taking part in its ancient ceremonial, was to "look before and after." The most typical incident of the day was perhaps the electric signal given by the Queen herself to her subjects throughout the empire before she proceeded to Temple Bar to be received by the Mayor and Sheriff according to the custom of a thousand years. Fortunate and wise is the nation which can thus adjust itself to the present without breaking with the past.

BROOKLYN'S OPPORTUNITY.

Brooklyn was the birthplace and cradle of home rule for cities.

The charter secured for that city fifteen years ago gave to the Chief Executive the absolutely independent power to select the head of each of the important departments of the City Government. This was essentially home rule, because it gave to the voters of the city the choice of one agent in whose hands was lodged the control of the bulk of the city business. This agent became their representative, and when he was faithful, vigilant, and courageous the public opinion back of him was respected at Albany.

During the period since the adoption of this charter the city has had at least two Mayors of exceptional strength and influence. Under Mr. Low and under Mr. SCHIEREN the home rule provided by the charter yielded its best fruits, and the best was very much beyond what any other system had ever given. Under other Mayors the result has been indifferent or bad. In every case, however, it has been just as good or just as bad as the majority of the people really wished.

Brooklyn now enters the municipality of New York already the most important element of the consolidated city, after the old New York, and with rich possibilities of growth and advancement. So far as local advantage goes, her people have plainly the better of us. So far as the joint and mutual advantage is concerned, her people will get their full share. Will they contribute also their share?

That is the question which every Brooklyn man should ask himself, and especially every one who has worked in the past for good government. What has been done in Brooklyn for good government has been due wholly to the principle of separation of city affairs from party politics. What can be done in Greater New York must be got by the same principle. If the men who have done such good work in Brooklyn will now labor for the same end in cordial unity with like-minded men in New York they can accomplish as much more as the field is broader and more fertile. Without their co-operation the greater city will fall into the hands of a combine between SHEEHAN and MCLAUGHLIN, between Tammany Hall and Willoughby Street. We shall have and Brooklyn will have something as much worse than GILROY or CHAPIN as the union of the evil forces represented by each can make it. It is Brooklyn's opportunity, and every opportunity brings with it a duty.

DEBS AND RAINSFORD.

We learn from a Chicago dispatch to The Journal that Mr. E. V. DEBS, the organizer of the great Chicago strike of 1894 and of the new Social Democracy Commonwealth, has received the following letter from the Rev. Dr. W. S. RAINSFORD of St. George's Church, in this city:

"May I congratulate you most heartily on the manliness and wisdom, as it seems to me, of your communication to The New York Journal, dated the 17th of April. I wish we could get our friends among the working classes to realize how largely they have our future in their hands; but it seems ever to jeopardize that future in their senseless and perpetual distrust of each other.

"Here in New York none of the union men seem really to trust each other. They are always prepared to believe the silliest, the worst thing, about men that they have been previously co-operating with a short time before. Sometimes it seems as though in education they were making very little progress. I hear, however, from those who ought to know the field that things are not so bad in the West as in New York.

"I should be very glad indeed to see you whenever you happen to be passing through the city."

It is a perilous mistake to denounce men's distrust of each other as "senseless." Distrust is a great saving force. It ought to be cultivated more widely. If Dr. RAINSFORD were not so gullible, he wouldn't write sympathetic letters to this half-crazed Anarchist. If DEBS had more wariness of mind, he wouldn't waste any of his valuable time on sentimental Socialists like Dr. RAINSFORD.

Simple-minded persons may ask, "What is the harm in writing this letter?" Precisely the same harm that would be done if Mr. J. PIERPONT MORGAN or Mr. ALEXANDER E. ORR, the President of the Chamber of Commerce, were to write to W. J. BRYAN congratulating him heartily upon the "manliness and wisdom" of his utterances. The sympathy or commendation of men of prominence and high standing feeds the vanity of these enemies of society, encourages them and their followers, and augments their power for mischief.

Dr. RAINSFORD has not the right to treat a criminal instinct as though it were a harmless delusion. He has not the right to give any aid and comfort whatever to a demagogue and fanatic who, after serving a term for organizing a vast and dangerous conspiracy against the peace and prosperity of the country, in which he defied the civil, judicial, and military power, proceeds at once to get up another conspiracy on a different plan, but with the same anarchical end in view.

DEBS is organizing a "Commonwealth" whose members, as he intends, will march to the State of Washington, where they will ultimately seek to get control of the State Government in order to put their fantastic social ideas into operation. For the "Executive Board" of this Commonwealth Mr. DEBS has chosen BURNS, GOODWIN, KELIHER, and HOGAN, four men who were with him sent to jail for contempt of court in refusing to obey judicial orders at the time of the Chicago strike. A jail delivery is an essential preliminary to the establishment of the Commonwealth. On Tuesday DEBS made speeches to a convention of Socialists in Chicago, explaining his plan. The correspondent of The Journal tells what manner of audience he addressed:

"In spite of my natural sympathy with men who cannot find work to do I must, in common honesty, say that there was not a substantial-looking person in the hall, and by that I mean that I did not see a person who looked as if he had ability to be the foreman of an ordinary workshop. There were abstract Anarchists present, Single Taxers, Communists, new-fledged and illiterate Socialists, men of all ages and all conditions of shabbiness—although poverty is no reproach in times like these days, but the average face was either dull and unintelligent or was plainly fanatical.

"Mr. DEBS was the most impressive personality there, but his speech destroyed the impression made by his face. I have seen enough of this remarkable man to convince me that he is sincere, and that he has an ecstatic, headlong enthusiasm for the bright vision that floats before his eyes, however vain and evanescent it may be. He has force enough, earnestness enough, and eloquence enough, perhaps, to start into weekday motion the great multitudes of unemployed men who are tramping through the streets of the cities and towns or roaming desperately in the country districts."

It was appropriate, it was inevitable, that with such an audience and such a speaker sentiments like these should be uttered:

"I do not know whether this great question can be settled peaceably. From the bottom of my heart I hope it can. But if it cannot be, then I am one of those who believe in getting ready to solve it otherwise.

"If, in defiance of the Federal Constitution, they send Federal troops to suppress us in the exercise of our Constitutional rights, they will be kept busy in their march across the country, and when they reach the State line they will find 300,000 patriots ready to receive them."

This is anarchy, and no amount of hysterical taking on about the sufferings of the poor and the wrongs of the humble can make it anything but anarchy. "Settling this great question" does not mean giving work to the unemployed and prosperity to everybody. It means settling it DEBS's way, with him and his fellow-Anarchists in the Executive Mansion, in the Senate, and on the bench. His thoughts and his oratory are a close counterfeit of BRYAN's Chicago Convention speech. There is the same defiance of authority, the same proffer of quack remedies for real or imaginary ailments, and the same power to make men drunk with destructive passions. The power that these two men employed with such alarming effect in 1894 and in 1896 they are still using to awaken passion, and Dr. RAINSFORD bids them godspeed!

A sympathetic heart does not in itself make a good citizen. Reason and judgment must supplement sympathy. Much maundering over the sufferings of the poor may bring a naturally good man into a state of ecstatic exaltation in which, to his clouded vision, fiends will appear angels and vipers pretty playthings. It ought to be possible to plead for the poor and help them without getting into a delirium about it. At any rate, public opinion will insist with some sternness that in their communications with the enemies of society ministers of the Gospel shall be prudently mindful of their responsibilities.

A CONTRAST.

Yesterday morning THE TIMES printed the story of a little group of negroes who had just arrived from Sierra Leone, Liberia, ragged, sickly, and destitute. They had gone out there as part of a colony from the South, and declared that they had been deceived, cheated, and left to starve. But when their story was reported to the Vice Consul of Liberia at this port, he declared without hesitation that the trouble with colonists of this stamp was that they would not go to the plateau country, where labor would yield a living, would not work if they could help it, and clung to the coast and the town, where the climate was dangerous for those not used to it. We have no doubt that in the main this account is correct. It agrees with previous experience.

On the other hand, last night at Chickering Hall the Phil-African Liberators' League held a meeting to bid godspeed to the first expedition to the Congo. For this work the necessary study and preparation have been made by Mr. HELI CHATELAIN, who has spent the greater part of his life in this region, has acquired the native dialects, knows the possibilities of agriculture there, and has proved to competent judges his entire disinterestedness and devotion. He will lead the first expedition.

His purpose is to establish a series of small, self-supporting colonies in the heart of the slave-raising and slave-trading country, which shall be centres of refuge for such of the natives as can be brought to industrious and free life, and whose influence and example shall tell against slavery in all its forms and methods. He has the hearty approval of the Colonial Offices of Great Britain, Germany, Belgium, and France—the Governments that exercise what authority exists in the interior of Africa. These colonies will be the advance guards of civilization, industry, and liberty. Managed with adequate knowledge, skill, and fidelity, they can do an enormous amount of good. From the testimony of those who are in a position to know, we have no doubt that the colonies will be so managed, and that they deserve the hearty support of the community.

GOATSKINS AND MOROCCO.

You cannot strengthen an infant by withholding or diluting its food. You cannot "foster" an industry by increasing the cost of its material.

This is a simple truth which the Senate Finance Committee ignores in its proposed duty on goatskins for the manufacture of morocco. For such a tax there is absolutely no excuse, nor, so far as we have been able to learn, any demand. There are no goatskins produced in the United States. There is no substitute for goatskins produced here. If they were shut out utterly we should simply have to get them in the shape of the finished product, morocco, which is now made here in large quantities, not only for the American market, but for export. No rival industry is helped by this tax. That would be an unjustifiable use of the legislative power of taxation, though it is common enough. But it cannot be done. There is no such industry. The tax is simply a wanton, cruel, senseless injury to an American manufacture employing a large number of workmen and workwomen.

We do not know the motive of the Senate committee. Very likely it is so ignorant that it thinks the tax on goatskins will help American tanners, but it won't. The proposed tax is as silly as it is mischievous.

JUBILEE POETRY.

When Bunthorne in GILBERT'S "Patience" bursts into one of his flights of fancy, he reassures the alarmed heroine by confidentially telling her, "That's poetry." Whereupon she promptly answers: "If that's poetry, I don't like poetry." But although it is officially announced that Mr. ALFRED AUSTIN'S thirty stanzas on "Victoria" are poetry, we must not dismiss them with a similar comment. In the first place, it would not be polite. Mr. AUSTIN is a Queen's poet, and he rhymes, if not by the grace of GOD, as the Queen reigns, at least by the favor of majesty. There was a time when it was dangerous to speak rudely of a Queen's fancies. That time has indeed passed, but it is still regarded as impolite. Furthermore, Mr. AUSTIN writes the Queen's English, and if she has not the right to have her English sawed off in lengths to suit her, what is the use of being a Queen?

Seriously, however, no one will be likely to believe that the rhyming gentleman of the royal household—for that is what the Laureate is—has adequately dealt with the vast subject which was set before him in the Victorian jubilee. He cannot escape condemnation even by the old excuse that the Queen is not a subject. He has had his say about her, and has celebrated her character, as well as what he calls "her sixty venerable years of virtuous sway." He has intimated that VICTORIA early determined to be "not great, but good." That she has been not great, as some of her predecessors were, is due to circumstances largely manufactured by the "six hundred Kings in the lower house." But the poet has sung the glory of England in her reign, and he appears to have been affected to special eloquence by the fact that Great Britain is an island. His best lines are these:

"To keep this kingdom, moated by the main,
Loyal, yet free."

"Moated by the main" is certainly admirable. But unfortunately the thought is not new. Mr. AUSTIN deserves credit for crystallizing its expression. The phrase is his, and let him have all the literary glory it will give him. It is certainly far better than the line of SHAKESPEARE in the second part of "King John"; "England, hedged in with the main." The immortal playwright once had the same fancy as Mr. AUSTIN. It was in "Richard II.," and he worded it thus:

"This precious stone set in the silver sea,
Which serves it in the office of a wall,
Or as a moat defensive to a house."

On the whole, Mr. AUSTIN improved greatly on SHAKESPEARE, and perhaps that is all that can be expected of a Laureate in these days, when good poets are somewhat too democratic in thought to obtain appointments from the Crown. There was a TENNYSON, however, who was a Laureate and who dedicated the Farringford edition of his works to the Queen in a few noble stanzas, closing with a picture of her throne as

"Broad-based upon her people's will,
And compassed by the inviolate sea."

That has the music of true poetry. As for Sir LEWIS MORRIS's poem, the extracts which have come by cable are not inspiriting. MORRIS was the Prince of WALES's candidate for the Laureateship, and if this is the best he can do, the Queen was justified in preferring Mr. AUSTIN. KIPLING, WILLIAM WATSON, and SWINBURNE have not been heard from yet, but surely Grub-street will in time produce something more edifying than labored rhythms and languid rhymes.

THE NEW YORK TIMES has secured the monopoly in the United States of all the photographs of the Queen's Jubilee procession, taken as it passed in front of St. Paul's Cathedral and Westminster Abbey, the two great points of vantage. The issue of the Illustrated Magazine of week after next will be enlarged to twenty-four pages, a large proportion of which will be used for the presentation of half-tone reproductions of these superb photographs.

Our esteemed fake-and-freak contemporaries have been illustrating their usual enterprise of late in unusually startling ways. One of them the other day went to the trouble and expense of having cabled from London an anecdote about the sale of the Queen's signature by young BATTENBERG which it might have saved money by cutting out of the "Topics of the Times" in this journal, where it had appeared some days before. Another of them has printed in the same form of a special cable dispatch from London a literal extract from Mr. FREDERIC's cable letter in last Sunday's TIMES, which had to be cabled to London from New York in order to be cabled back to New York from London. This is remarkable enterprise, but we beg to notify our esteemed contemporary that THE TIMES's cable letters are copyrighted, and that the copyright is not impaired even by the expensive and circuitous method of paying cable tolls on them twice over.

"To criticise the Supreme Court for its decision in the income tax case was reckoned last Summer to be a most treasonable proceeding by some of the very men who have kept up for the last few months a running fire of attack on the same august tribunal for its decision in the Trans-Missouri Freight Association case."—The Journal.

Hamlet knew a hawk from a handsaw when the wind was southerly, but persons subject to such confusion of mind as this could never tell B from Broomstick with the wind in any quarter. The Bryan platform assailed the Supreme Court and threatened to "pack" it until it reversed its decision for having declared the income tax law unconstitutional. In the case of the Trans-Missouri Freight Association, while regret has been expressed that the Supreme Court could not see its way clear to a different construction of the law, criticism has been directed at Congress, which made the law. It is to be assumed that the court did its duty in both cases. It is open to anybody to charge that Congress did its duty in neither, but yielded to a Populistic impulse for which it may properly be censured. There is an immeasurable difference between demanding that Congress amend the laws and threatening to compel the Supreme Court of the United States to alter its final decisions.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—All the world will be interested in the fact that certain residents of Chicago have joined in the formation of what they call an Autopsy Club. Each member, when he dies, is to be thoroughly investigated by the active members of the organization, and they will devote special care to noting the peculiarities of their departed comrade's brain. Hitherto deep mystery has hung over the mental operations of Chicago people, but this plan promises to sweep them all away in time. It is a great scheme, well worthy of the most enterprising city on earth.

—Indiana, like most other States, has had some painful and expensive experiences with building and loan associations that were conducted more for the purpose of paying high salaries to the officers than for that of enabling persons of small means to acquire homes of their own. The local associations, there as elsewhere, have almost always been successful, for their expenses are insignificant and their funds are lent on security whose adequacy is easily ascertainable. When the membership was widely scattered, however, and there was no effective oversight to control the managers, the usual abuses sprang up, and in several instances serious losses were the result. Now the Indiana Legislature has passed a law, to go into effect July 1, which will, it is expected, drive many of the State and National associations out of the State, while it will not at all interfere with the methods under which the small local organizations are now carried on. The main features of the statute are abolition of the so-called expense fund, confinement of the membership fee to one-half of 1 per cent., circular statements of condition to stockholders, taxation of paid-up and prepaid stock, and full protection for the withdrawing stockholder. In fact, the new law seeks to confine the building and loan business to its original purpose—that of providing a method by which people of small means may combine their savings for the purpose of building homes. In Indianapolis there are at present 161 associations, of which considerably more than half are State concerns. Most of these, however, abolished the expense fund over a year ago, and comparatively few of them still charge a withdrawal fee. Without these some of them have found little profit in the business, and a number will take advantage of the new law to go into liquidation. The estimates as to how many associations will now retire from business vary all the way from fourteen to forty.

—There will be general surprise all over the country at the news that Brooklyn gets along, and in moderate contentment, with a per capita supply of water smaller than that of any other city in the Union. Many serious charges have been made against the people across the river, but none of them, so far as we can remember, was of the kind that has its basis in the too economical use of water, unless, indeed, Brooklyn's inveterate tendency toward a lax enforcement of the excise law may be regarded as explicable on that ground.

PERSONAL.

—It takes an ex-Consul who studied the art of making statues in Cyprus and the art of selling them in New York to say the last word in criticism. If Boston had only had a Di Cesnola it would have known that the Bacchante "displays great originality" in everything except costume, that she is not intoxicated, but happy, that her "surface" is "rough" enough to suggest the use of the chisel, and that her baby's expression of open-mouthed wonder at a bunch of grapes is splendidly portrayed. If Boston had only known all this! But it didn't, and fortunate New York no longer regrets the costs of maintaining its Assembler of Fragments.

—Rear Admiral GEORGE BROWN, who was retired for age on the 19th inst., has returned to Indianapolis, the city in which his childhood was passed, and which, though he has seen little of it since he entered Annapolis in 1849, has always, in the technical legal sense, been his place of residence. Though the Admiral is sixty-two years old, he has voted but twice in his life, once for GRANT, in 1872, and once in a county election. His failure to take advantage of the freeman's privilege was not due to lack of interest in public affairs, but to the fact that almost continuous active service has kept him far from home. Admiral BROWN thinks he fired the first shot that went from a Union vessel after the breaking out of the rebellion, and is quite sure he fired the last one that preceded the close of hostilities. Regarding this he said to a recent interviewer: "I commanded a division of guns on the Powhatan, which probably fired the first shot. This was at Pensacola, Fla. I also pulled the lock-string of the last gun fired on the part of the navy at the end of the war. This was on the iron-clad Cincinnati, at a place called Cahawba, on the Alabama River, about fifteen miles below Selma, Ala. Immediately after the firing of this gun we were met by Gen. STEELE'S expedition with a boat flying a flag of truce. In that boat was an officer of Gen. SHERMAN'S staff and an officer of Gen. JOE JOHNSTON'S staff. They were hurrying South to announce to both armies the armistice which SHERMAN and JOHNSTON had arranged in North Carolina." There has been some talk in Indianapolis of giving Admiral BROWN the Republican nomination for Mayor. "I would take it," he says, "if the people here will come to my terms—a unanimous nomination, $20,000 a year in salary, with eleven months' vacation each year. Eligible? Of course I am eligible. Under the Constitution of the United States, no matter where I go, nor how long I may be absent from the place that is my home, if in the service of the Government, I can not lose my citizenship here. Neither could I under the Constitution acquire by residence, while on duty for the Government, a citizenship elsewhere. So you see I am a citizen of Indianapolis fast and good."

—Gen. WEYLER can no longer assert that he is charged with murderous cruelty only in Cuba and the United States. The Spanish Liberals have made his recall a prominent feature of their programme, and the language used by SAGASTA and his followers in reference to him duplicates exactly that of the rebel Generals and their representatives in America. Much of this is politics, doubtless, but that fact does not necessarily militate against the truth of the accusations.

—All is quiet along the Potomac now, but a somewhat earnest controversy has started as to whom credit should be given for telling in verse about the sort of quietude that once prevailed on the river's bank. The famous war song was long supposed to be the work of Miss ETHEL LYNN BEERS of Massachusetts, but occasionally it has been declared on more or less vague authority that the lines were written by a Confederate soldier. The poem itself, curiously enough, is one that carries no intimation as to which side in the great struggle the author's sympathy was given. Its emotions, though obviously deep and sincere, are those common to both North and South, and the verses therefore contain no intrinsic evidence in regard to their origin. The latest claimant for the fame of producing them is LAMAR FONTAINE of Lyon, Miss., and he says that their composition was prompted by a tragical incident that came under his own observation. While the opposing forces confronted each other in the Potomac Valley, the Union and Confederate pickets tired of shooting at each other and in many instances agreed not to do it. They exchanged newspapers and tobacco, instead of bullets, and for a while much real good feeling replaced their sectional animosities. One such truce, Mr. FONTAINE says, was broken by a shot from across the river, fired probably by a soldier who did not know of the strange arrangement. It struck a Confederate picket in the head, and he fell forward upon a Northern newspaper which Mr. FONTAINE had bought a few hours before with some Virginia tobacco. The man's blood flowed over the paper and seemed to point to a headline that read "All Quiet Along the Potomac." The cruel though unintentional irony of the words impressed Mr. FONTAINE, and next day, he says, he wrote the once well-known verses.

CURRENT NOTES.

Rear Admiral George Brown, retired, has returned to his old home in Indianapolis, Ind., and there is considerable talk there of running him for Mayor of the city.

* * *

United States Senator George Frisbie Hoar of Massachusetts and Senator Julius C. Burrows of Michigan are studying modern Greek with a Turkish tutor in Washington.

* * *

The Supreme Court of Illinois has decided that the Governor of the State has ten week days in which to consider bills after the adjournment of the Legislature, and is not obliged to count Sundays within the ten-day limit.

* * *

The late James Aram of Delavan, Wis., bequeathed $20,000 for a public library for the town, in memory of his daughter, and $20,000 for a home for superannuated and indigent Methodist ministers, in memory of his father and mother. He also gave $1,000 to each of the churches in the town and $2,000 for the improvement of the local cemetery.

* * *

President Hyde of Bowdoin College, Me., says in his annual report just submitted to the Trustees and Overseers, that the institution will probably receive, under the favorable decisions of the courts, $400,000 from Mrs. Garcelon's estate, and $150,000 from the Fayerweather bequests, and that it has besides received $17,500 in bequests during the year now closing.

* * *

Ex-President Grover Cleveland has declined an invitation to lecture next Winter in the young men's course at Jamestown, "You may be sure," he writes, "that if I could bring myself to the conclusion to deliver lectures anywhere, I would choose Jamestown as the place in which to begin the new departure. Inasmuch, however, as I have determined not to enter the lecture field, I feel constrained to decline your gratifying invitation."

* * *

Pennsylvania now has by a new statute, or will have as soon as Gov. Hastings signs the bill, ten full holidays each year, and every Saturday is a holiday after 12 o'clock noon. The holidays are New Year's Day, Lincoln's and Washington's Birthdays, the Spring and Fall election days, Good Friday, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, and Christmas. Labor Day is changed by the new law from the first Saturday to the first Monday in September, as in other States.

Meaning of Elohim.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Last Monday's TIMES contained a report of a Trinitarian sermon delivered at a local Evangelical Lutheran Church, wherein it was stated that "the distinction of the persons in the Godhead is traced from passages of Genesis, from the plural form of the name 'God,'" &c.

To credit one of the earliest of the Hebrew writers (in this case an unknown writer) with a knowledge or prescience of the doctrine of the Trinity, is surely an extraordinary and far-fetched idea in theology. In Amos K. Fiske's work, entitled "The Myths of Israel," (reviewed in THE TIMES of June 5,) the Elohist portion of the text of Genesis is distinguished from the Jahoist by being printed in different type; while in the Polychrome Bible (of which you published an advance notice as long ago as May 21, 1893,) the composite authorship is indicated by the four or five separate colors.

Referring to the Elohist text, the Rev. A. H. Sayce, the greatest living authority on the Babylonian cuneiform inscriptions in "The Higheh Criticism and the Verdict of the Monuments," (pp. 84, 85,) writes as follows:

"The word Elohim, 'God,' takes us back again to the pre-Israelitish age of Canaan. Elohim is a plural noun, and its employment in the Old Testament as a singular has given rise to a large amount of learned discussion, and, it must also be added, of a learned want of common sense. * * * If the Hebrew word Elohim had not once signified the plural 'gods,' it would never have been given a plural form, and the best proof of this is the fact that in several passages of the Old Testament the word is still used in a plural sense. Indeed, there are one or two passages, as, for example, Gen. i., 26, where the word, although referring to the God of Israel, is yet employed with a plural verb, much to the bewilderment of the Jewish rabbis and the Christian commentators who followed them. It is strange how preconceived theories will cause the best scholars to close their eyes to obvious facts. * * * What can be plainer than the existence of a persistent polytheism among the bulk of the people, and the inevitable traces of this polytheism that were left upon the language and possibly the thoughts of the enlightened few?"

The tablets of Tel el-Amarna (1887) show very clearly how it was possible that a word which formerly signified "gods" could come to signify the one Supreme Deity.

A. E. G.

New York, June 10, 1897.

STEWART COLLECTION IS HERE.

It Includes Many Masterpieces by French and Spanish Artists, and Will Be Sold at Auction.

The famous Stewart collection of paintings and water colors, embracing over 100 masterpieces by French and Spanish artists, has arrived in this city from Paris, and will be sold at public auction some time next Fall. This is virtually the outcome of the visit to this country a short time ago of Jules Stewart, son of the late William H Stewart, the former owner of the collection.

Mr. Stewart came here to arrange for the sale of the pictures, but did not intend to ship them here until shortly before the time set for their sale. Apprehending, however, that a duty might be levied upon the paintings under a new tariff, it was decided to ship them at once. The collection will not be placed on exhibition until shortly before the auction.

William H. Stewart was at one time a merchant in the West Indies, where he accumulated a large fortune. He moved to Paris, and there became a patron of art. It was his practice to seek out struggling artists who were really talented, and bring them before the public. He would commence by himself buying the products of a protégé's genius and then recommend him to his friends. Being himself a connoisseur, his recommendation was of great value, and many a painter who has become famous, owes his career to the patronage of the late Mr. Stewart.

The collection which has just arrived consists mainly of paintings by artists whom Mr. Stewart thus took under his protection. There are nineteen canvases by Fortuny, all rated as masterpieces. The most famous is the one called "The Choice of the Model," which has been declared by competent critics to be one of the most perfect pieces of genre painting and brilliant coloring produced during the latter half of this century. Withal it is only a small painting, measuring about two by three feet, but rumor has it that fabulous sums have been offered for it and refused by its late owner. S. P. Avery, the retired dealer in paintings, is said to have offered a large sum for it, but he denied this only yesterday, and said that he knew very well Mr. Stewart would not part with it at any price.

Other celebrated paintings in the collection by Fortuny are "The Courtyard in Grenada," "The Amateur," "Academicians of St. Luke," and "The Court of Justice." Besides these are a number of fine water colors he painted.

Another gem in the collection is the famous "Pearl," a painting by Paul Boudry, who decorated the French Opera House. His paintings are few in number, and consequently very rare in this country. Baudry was also a personal friend of Mr. Stewart, and received many favors at his hands. There are several other specimens of his work in the collection, which are considered quite valuable.

Madrazo, the celebrated Spanish painter, and the master of Jules Stewart, Mr. Stewart's son, who is also a good artist, is well represented. His "Sortie du Bal," enjoys a world-wide reputation, and is considered one of the best productions of the modern Spanish school.

There are many other paintings by Spanish artists, notably nine excellent specimens of Rico's work and several by Zamacois. The modern French school of artists has contributed some fine examples to the collection, while the Barbizon school is represented by some exquisite productions of Rousseau, Diaz, Corot, Daubigny, and Dupré. There are also several Meissoniers, among them "The Duel," and a portrait of Bonnat, which are expected to fetch good prices. Of the French school, the best known artists represented are Gérôme, Vollon, and Steyens. Several paintings of the English and German schools are contained in the collection, while of the Italian, nine valuable Boldinis form a prominent feature.

What the collection is worth is a matter of conjecture. It has been estimated at various figures, ranging from $500,000 to $2,000,000, but, as is usual in such cases, the value, it is thought, has been greatly exaggerated. At all events, it is promised the sale of this collection will make an era in the history of picture sales in this city.

NUGGETS.

The Line Drawn in Pets.

No matter how fond a man may be of pets, he never likes to see his wife in one.—Boston Transcript.

Another Name for It.

The inheritance tax is intended to reach property concealed during life. A duty on hides, so to speak.—Boston Transcript.

Not for that Purpose.

Already lots of fireworks are in the stores. Unlike lots of people, they don't go off on the Fourth to avoid noise.—Philadelphia Times.

The One Thing Lacking.

Practical Father—I've given you a good college education; what more do you want?

Son—You haven't yet supplied me with the means to live up to it.—Philadelphia North American.

Wisconsin Diamonds.

An exchange remarks that diamonds "are frequently found in Wisconsin." We have seen some, but the tags on them were a great bar to successful possession.—La Crosse (Wis.) Chronicle.

The Longest Day.

"This is the longest day of the year," remarked Mr. Point Breeze.

"It may be to adults," replied Mr. Homewood, "but isn't to the small boy."

"Which is the longest day to the small boy?"

"The day before the Fourth of July."—Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

Sport Out of Hawaii.

"George Pugsley called on me last evening."

"That little fellow who stutters? Why, he's stupid."

"Not a bit of it. He entertained us for more than an hour."

"How?"

"Trying to name the Sandwich Islands?"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A CHICAGO CHANSONNETTE.

From The Chicago News.

Swiftly down old Time's dim vista of the
rolling, endless years
Sweep the days of joyous gladness, sweep
the days of leaden tears;
Light and happy, dead and heavy—they are
specks within the past,
Bring they joy or bring they sorrow, good
or bad, they cannot last.
They must join the gone-forever, sweeping
further on and on,
And some day to-day will vanish in the days
of long agone.

Swiftly leap our pleasures from us, but we
taste them ere they go,
Ere they vanish in the distant haze that
clouds the long ago;
Comes a joy to make us happy, with its dazzling, gladdening ray,
Comes a vacant, cheerless sadness in its
wake to close the day,
Swiftly vanish all our pleasures, swiftly
speeding on and on,
And our joys to-day will vanish in the days
of long agone.

And our sorrows likewise leave us in the
gloom of fading years,
Ragged scars are fading slowly 'neath the
floods of bitter tears;
Joys and sorrows with the present vanish in
the distant past,
There is neither joy nor sorrow that can linger—that can last—
But there's nothing that can vanish from
our visions in a trice
Like the thing they left this morning for a
hundredweight of ice.

WEYLER LEAVES HAVANA

Troops Sent to the East Part of Cuba, Where He Is to Assume Command.

SPANIARDS DEFEAT CUBANS

Mary Maud Wilberforce of the British Red Cross Society Reaches Havana —Insurgents Repelled by a Spanish Gunboat Near Campechuela.

HAVANA, June 22.—Capt. Gen. Weyler sailed last night for Sagua la Grande, Province of Santa Clara, on board the Spanish cruiser Hernan Cortes. From Sagua he will go to Cienfuegos and Manzanillo, Province of Santiago de Cuba, having previously sent thirty-six battalions of infantry and a strong force of cavalry and other troops of all arms to that part of the island, in order to commence operations against the insurgents in the east and in the Province of Puerto Principe.

The Gazetta to-day prints a decree, signed by the Captain General, pardoning 131 persons previously banished from the island.

The Spanish gunboat Reina Cristina, while reconnoitring the River Saint Anne with her boats, had her sailors fired upon by a force of insurgents. Eventually, the gunboat was compelled to land a force of marines, who dislodged the insurgents at the point of the bayonet, according to the official report, with loss of life, not stated, on both sides.

The Spanish gunboat Cuba Espanola, acting in conjunction with a detachment of Spanish troops, whose landing she protected with the fire of her guns, has defeated an insurgent force in the vicinity of Campechuela. The insurgents are said to have retired with the loss of 100 men killed.

It is officially announced that a detachment belonging to the Battalion of Cuba has defeated an insurgent force in Pan de Azucar, Province of Pinar del Rio, killing 10 of the enemy. The same Spanish force, the official report adds, killed 18 more of this band of insurgents at other places.

There have been no skirmishes of importance in the other provinces of Cuba.

The steamer Algiers, which has just arrived here, brought 452 horses for the use of the troops under the immediate command of Gen. Weyler.

Miss Mary Maud Wilberforce of the British Red Cross Society, has arrived here by the steamer Leonora, in order to attend the sick and wounded soldiers. Mr. Gosling, the Vice Consul of Great Britain, introduced her to the Secretary of the Government, Señor Lopez Gamundi.

Mr. Gollan, the British Consul General, will give a dinner to-night to the consular employes and to several friends at the Hotel Inglaterra.

PREMIER CANOVAS ILL.

Denial in Madrid that the United States Has Sent a Note to Spain.

MADRID, June 22.—An official denial has been made of the statement that the United States Government has sent a fresh note to the Government of Spain on the subject of Cuba.

The Spanish Premier, Señor Canovas del Castillo, is slightly indisposed.

CONSUL GENERAL LEE'S RATION.

Twenty-five Cents' Worth of Food for Americans in Distress in Cuba.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—One of Consul General Lee's reports to the State Department describes the ration that he is now issuing through our Consuls in Cuba to American citizens in distress. This ration costs 25 cents and is made up of the following staples: Six ounces of jerked South American beef, six ounces of rice, six ounces of fish, six of sugar, one and a half of black beans, one and a half of white beans, or a total of thirty-three ounces of food, packed in paper.

CHILE'S CABINET RESIGNS.

Senor Antunez Unable to Carry Out the Programme Outlined Last Fall.

LONDON, June 23.—A dispatch to The Times from Santiago de Chile says that the Antunez Cabinet has resigned.

The retiring Cabinet is entirely Liberal and constituted as follows:

Señor Carlos Antunez, Premier and Minister of the Interior.
Señor Morla Vicuna, Minister for Foreign Affairs.
Señor Justiniano Sotomayor, Minister of Finance.
Señor Claro Solar, Minister of Justice.
Gen. Amunategui Livera, Minister of War.
Señor Fernandez Alvano, Minister of Public Works.

The fallen Cabinet was formed last November; but owing to the composition of the Congress elected last March, Señor Antunez has been unable to carry out many of the leading features of his programme, and the resignation has been expected for some months.

YVETTE GUILBERT WEDDED.

Civil Marriage Service Performed for Her and Dr. Max Schiller in Paris.

PARIS, June 22.—This afternoon the ceremony of civil marriage between Mlle. Yvette Guilbert, the well-known café chantant artiste, and Dr. Max Schiller of New York, was performed at the office of the Mayor. There was no religious ceremony.

Dr. Max Schiller is well known in theatrical circles in New York, and it has frequently been rumored that he was on the point of wedding Mlle. Guilbert. Formerly he was connected with the business staff of the Rosenfeld brothers, and during the last season he was their representative with the Liliputians on their tour through the country.

While Mlle. Guilbert was in Chicago last Winter she signed a contract with Dr. Schiller to visit the United States under his management next season, or the season after. The acquaintance begun in this way ripened rapidly.

MISS WEIL DROWNED IN PARIS.

Body of a Philadelphia Girl Taken from the Seine.

PARIS, June 22.—The body of Miss Weil of Philadelphia, an art student in this city, was recently found in the River Seine. A friend to whom she had frequently spoken of suicide informed the police directly her disappearance was noted.

But, although the body of the young woman was found two days later, it was kept at the morgue for six days. The father of Miss Weil has requested the United States Consular authorities of this city to have the body interred in the Hebrew Cemetery of Paris.

GERMANY'S CABINET CHANGES.

Herr Richter Declares the Reichstag Ought to Adjourn.

BERLIN, June 22.—In the Reichstag to-day, during the debate on the third reading of the Trade Guilds bill, Herr Richter, the Radical leader, called attention to the reported impending changes in the administration, and said that, in conformity with constitutional usage, the House ought to adjourn.

Dr. von Boetticher the Vice President of the Council of Ministers and Imperial Secretary of State for the Interior, in reply, declared he had not tendered his resignation up to the present, and denied absolutely the existence of a Cabinet crisis.

The Gazette publishes the appointment of Rear Admiral Tirpitz as the substitute for Prince Hohenlohe, the Chancellor, so far as naval matters are concerned. This announcement seems to imply that he will be invested with full powers.

The Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, the official organ, says that Baron von Bulow, the German Ambassador to Italy, has been summoned to meet the Emperor William at Heligoland, and hints that he will be appointed to succeed Freiherr Marschall von Bieberstein as Secretary of Foreign Affairs.

Poor Crops in Hungary.

BUDA-PESTH, June 22.—The Hungarian crop prospects are unpromising. The yield of wheat and rye will be much below the average.

CITY SALARIES BIG ENOUGH.

Mayor Strong Says So, Refusing to Allow Col. Waring's Foremen Any Increase—Mr. Fitch's Comment.

The Mayor declared himself unalterably opposed to the raising of salaries of city employes at the meeting of the Board of Estimate yesterday. Col. Waring's request to allow a part of the appropriation for his department to be used for raising the salaries of some of his foremen and Superintendents occasioned the remarks by the Mayor. President Jeroloman of the Board of Aldermen agreed with the Mayor.

Controller Fitch had declared himself in favor of the raise when the Mayor made a little speech. He said that he had vetoed every bill for an advance with the exception of one in the Law Department since he came into the Mayor's chair. He believed the salaries had been satisfactory when he became Mayor. He thought that they were so satisfactory that the city could get 100 applicants for every position it had to offer.

Col. Waring remarked: "I think it is not so long since I came into my office but that you can remember my efforts to have salaries reduced. I got myself traduced for it. I have looked into the matter thoroughly, however, and I have changed my mind in this particular. These men have had their work very much increased since the present Administration came in. Their pay was not increased when the sweepers and drivers had theirs raised."

Mr. Fitch said that he believed in giving department heads some discretion in the matter of salaries. "I am especially in favor of this change. There have not been many political changes in this department, and most of these men are good old Democrats."

He said that he had happened to be at variance with Mr. Waring on other occasions, and it gave him great pleasure to be able to agree with him now.

Mr. Waring said he would promise the Mayor that, if he would change his views for once, the citizens would heartily applaud him. The money would come within his appropriation.

Mr. Jeroloman said he would vote against the increase because he didn't believe in the practice of heads of departments increasing salaries, &c., in order to use up all their appropriations.

The whole matter was laid over till the next meeting, because Mr. Turner, acting in Corporation Counsel Scott's place, did not feel justified in voting on it in the absence of Mr. Scott.

There was a discussion over the approving of the bills sent in to the Controller by Messrs. Ware, Mayland, and Montgomery Schuyler of $400 each, for reporting on the plans for a new Hall of Records. Mr. Jeroloman thought that the bills were too high, and made a little speech about the tendency of professional men to charge the city about ten times as much for their services as they would a private person.

Mr. Fitch contended that the bills were not excessive. The bills were finally allowed by the board, but at Mr. Fitch's suggestion they will be paid out of the judgment fund, the architects being requested to bring friendly action against the city as a matter of form, because of the irregularity of paying the bills out of other funds.

Four hundred thousand dollars was voted for the approach to the new Third Avenue Bridge over the Harlem. Three thousand dollars for surveying and foundations for the proposed viaduct over the Harlem and Port Morris branch railroads, at One Hundred and Fifty-third Street.

ST. FRANCIS XAVIER COLLEGE.

Dinner Given by the Alumni Association Attended by the Papal Delegate Mgr. Martinelli.

The jubilee dinner of the St. Francis Xavier's College Alumni Association was given last night in Delmonico's. It was attended by the Papal Delegate, Mgr. Martinelli, and his prothonotary, the Right Rev. Mgr. Sbaretti; Bishops Farley, New York; McDonnell, Brooklyn; Wigger, Newark; McFaul, Trenton; the Rev. William O'Brien Pardow, S. J., the Rev. S. H. Frisbie, S. J., and a number of priests. Over 180 sat down to dinner. Dr. Charles G. Herbermann of the class of '58 presided. On his right was Mgr. Martinelli and on his left Mayor William L. Strong. Among the guests were Judge Morgan J. O'Brien, John D. Crimmins, R. J. Hoguet, John J. Delany, Thomas E. Crimmins, Dr. Daniel E. McSweney of the Board of Education, Forbes J. Hennessy, Charles A. O'Neil, and Secretary Joseph H. Fargis.

The menu card read as follows:

MENU.
Lucines.
Sauternes.
Potage.
Consommé Sévigné.
Timbales, Renaissance. Hors d'oeuvre.
Poisson.
Bluefish au Gratin.
Pommes Persillade.
Relevé.
Selle d'agneau, Colbert. Tomates, Trévise.
St. Julien.
Entrées:
Ailes de Volailles, Viennoise.
Petits Pois, Parisienne.
Asperges Sauce Creme.
Sorbet, Prunelle.
Veuve Clicquot, Yellow Label.
Rot.
Pluviers. Salade Romaine.
Dessert.
Glaces Fantaisies.
Fruits. Petits Fours.
Café.
L'queurs.
Apollinaris.

After dinner Mgr. Martinelli made a brief speech in English as the representative of the Pope. He said that the Holy Father was one of the leading minds of the century, a philosopher, and patron of literature. The other speakers were President Murphy, the Rev. Father Gillespie, the Rev. William Livingston, and William J. Carr of the class of '82.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Woolson Morse and William Fuerst are writing a comic opera for Thomas Q. Seabrooke, to be produced next season.

Richard Mansfield has signed a contract with Edwin Knowles to play an eight weeks' engagement at the Fifth Avenue Theatre in October. Mr. Mansfield will open Oct. 25

Hattie Dolaro Barnes, the variety singer whose advent at Koster & Bial's was widely announced, was not on the bill at that house last night. She was received coldly Monday, and canceled her contract.

"The Circus Girl" will close at Daly's Theatre Saturday, and will be revived Aug. 16 The American flag and the royal standard of England floated over the theatre yesterday in honor of the Queen's jubilee.

The celebrated Loretta Juvenile Band of Naples will appear at Koster & Bial's Roof Garden Monday. The band, which is composed entirely of boys, who have been trained from infancy to play musical instruments, is under the direction of Signor Nita Nisa.

It is said that the offer made by Maurice Grau to pay 40 per cent. of $217,117.62, the amount due the creditors of Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau, Limited, will be accepted by all of them. Mr. Grau will settle in notes extending over periods of from one to five years, and the settlement will release him from further personal obligation on account of the old firm.

Samuel Nixon and Frederick Zimmerman, Jr., who sail to-day on the St. Louis for England, will meet Charles Frohman and Al Hayman in London and confer with them regarding the future plans of the syndicate. In a recent dispatch from Paris Mr. Frohman states that if he accepts the management of a theatre in London it will not in any way affect his American interests or those of the syndicate.

Close upon the news that his friends were raising a fund for the maintenance of John Russell at Bloomingdale comes the announcement that that once successful manager of "The City Directory" is rapidly nearing his end. Frank Cotter, one of the Actors' Fund Directors, has advised Mr. Russell's friends to hasten their visits to the State Asylum at Middletown if they wish to see John Russell again before he dies.

Mary Shaw, who played leading roles with Joseph Jefferson in the last two seasons, was engaged yesterday to act the rôle of Marian, the bibulous milkmaid, in "Tess of the D'Urbervilles" with Mrs. Fiske next season. Mrs. Fiske is using the utmost care in selecting her company, as it is her intention to form a permanent organization of a higher grade of merit than is usually found with a star, and she expects to be able to improve in some respects upon the cast recently seen in the play at the Fifth Avenue Theatre.

Nicaragua Legislature.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, June 22.—President Zelaya and Minister Calderon will convoke the Nicaragua Legislative Assembly on the 1st of August next.

IT IS A SCHOOL FOR WAR

Seventh Regiment Men Are Being Educated in the Realities Encountered in a Soldier's Life.

A VISITING COUNT SURPRISED

The Democracy of Wealthy Privates and Their Cheerful Acquiescence to the Severities of Camp Discipline Were Revelations to the Titled Foreigner.

STATE CAMP OF INSPECTION, Near Peekskill, June 22.—The remaining days of the week of the encampment of the Seventh will be even more crowded with business than the beginning. To-morrow four companies are to be suddenly called up into the mountains to be given a taste of skirmish drill in actual woods and fighting; advancing, sharpshooting, and bushwhacking.

The purpose of the Adjutant General and the Colonel and his staff seems to be to fit every man of the big regiment to be an officer in the event of a war. Not a detail of march or fight or camp is being slighted. The work being done here is of National importance, because the education is being given to men who naturally go to the front of any trade they may engage in.

At the beginning of the last war there were no organizations such as we now have, there had been no encampments or regular schools of instruction. At the beginning of the next war several of the crack regiments will logically and inevitably melt into fragments because they will supply officers of various grades, and the powerful leaven of knowledge, training, experience, and technical information to leaven the whole huge lump of valorous ignorance.

There was special drill in the firing movements, in hollow squares, and oblique movements this morning, both by companies and battalions. There was some irregularity in part of this work, and it was carefully noted. The men will probably have a general and private calling over to-night, and great improvement may be looked for. The guard mounts and parade were as handsomely and cleanly done as usual.

A Fortunate Foreigner.

Gen. McAlpin came to camp to-day with Count Michiel, one of the foreign postal delegates. The Count went into ecstacies of admiration, delight, and wonder over the Hudson River and its scenery, the State camp and the Seventh. He had never in his life—so he said—seen anything to compare with them.

When he was told that the regiment represented more wealth than an average European principality, and that forty or fifty of the men meekly marching and tramping and carrying rifles, saluting, rolling wheelbarrows around, carrying brooms, and diligently picking up and carrying away scraps of paper and cigarette ends, owned their own yachts, that many others engaged in similar occupations, could draw their checks successfully for unlimited sums of money, and that most of them moved, saluted, and regulated their manner of living at the command of men comparatively poor, he was even more surprised.

And when the band played and the thousand men saluted in honor of the big starred and striped flag streaming out over the parade ground, as the shadows of the trees grew longer and fell darker across the grass, his eyes glistened with a sympathetic light. It is a noble thing to see, and the Count is a fortunate foreigner to have had the opportunity to see and comprehend the work and spirit of the most magnificent of American volunteer soldiery in the most magnificent of American surroundings.

Yacht Fleet on the Hudson.

The river, too, was made more beautiful to-day by the presence of several new yachts, making quite a fleet riding off Roa Hook. Among them are the Llewellyn, Alfred Carr, having aboard Mrs. Purdy, Mrs. Kelly, Mr. O'Dell, and Miss Maher, all of whom came to camp to visit J. E. Kelly of Company A, and the Golden Rod, Commodore A. Watt having aboard Miss E. McLaughlin, Mrs. George Swides, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Sesson, Jr., and George Swain. Both of these are on their way to the boat races at Poughkeepsie. The Llewellyn will take a party of the members of Company A to the races on Friday.

The encampment is curiously like a village. Men who come here from New York City, with its millions of people, where a calamity costing the lives of scores of men or the most startling of social catastrophes causes a few minutes of discussion and even less thought, are interested in the most trivial gossip. No man can come to a State encampment and return with a clear conscience to sneer at the gossiping tendencies of women. This is an Eveless Eden, yet nothing is too small to be talked of with interest.

When Major Thurston appeared this morning on a new roan horse which he taught to follow him across the parade ground and to carry him around standing in short stirrups, and was followed by Surgeon Jarvis, doing similar stunts, everybody in every tent on every street had something to say about the merits of the respective performances. When a man in the Third Artillery detachment cut a finger this afternoon and went to the hospital tent to have two stitches taken in it, the occurrence had grown to an explosion of a gun and a general gun-powder decapitation by the time it got up into Company E Street.

A bit of wire on the parade ground or a stumble or blunder by a man in a four away over on the left or the right of battalion becomes a subject of serious contemplation and discussion among groups of big men who smoke pipes and hold high debate in tents on such momentous matters. When James Goo of the Thirty-first Separate Company, Mohawk, who has been detailed for the purpose, appeared driving the camp ambulance to-day, a thousand men were uneasy in their minds until they knew all about him, who he was, and where he came from, and had settled and expressed their opinions as to how he held the lines over a distinctively hospital service and peaceful looking horse.

Bicycle Ambulance Appears.

Another sensation was furnished by a bicycle ambulance propelled smoothly and swiftly by two men.

One of the illustrations of the democracy of camp life is given by the fact that in Company J the son of one of the most prominent merchants of New York City is a private, while a clerk in his father's store is a non-commissioned officer and bosses him around and makes him gather peanut shells off the grass.

The oldest private of the regiment in camp is Whitman Lent, who joined in November, 1861.

The assignments for to-morrow are: Morning: Officer of the Day—Capt. H. W. Jänssen, Company A; Officers of the Guard—First Lieut. A. E. White, Company K; Second Lieut. H. V. D. Black, Company B. Evening: Officer of the Day—Capt. Francis G. Landon, Company I; Officers of the Guard—First Lieut. Robert McWilliams, Company A; Second Lieut. George S. Towle, Company D.

A ball game was played this afternoon between the two battalions of the regiment. It resulted in a distinct victory for the First Battalion by a score of 14 to 4.

The men of the Seventh who were here in 1892 with the "Job lots," composed of selections from the Twenty-second, Twenty-third, Twelfth, and Seventh Regiments, this evening visited Col. Bates, United States Army, who observed the encampment on behalf of the Government then, paid him their respects and serenaded him.

During evening parade a man from Company I suddenly fell while the regiment was moving across the parade ground and lay insensible. The incident caused no confusion in ranks, the men closing up promptly and marching steadily. Within less than two minutes the ambulance corps had picked the man up and whirled him away to the hospital, where he received prompt attention for his slight attack of epilepsy. He is in no danger, and not even unpleasant consequences are likely to result.

Son-in-Law Arrested for Brutality.

Martin Ward, fifty-seven years old, and Bridget Ward, his wife, fifty years old, were found in their rooms, at 70 Palisade Avenue, Jersey City, at 1 o'clock yesterday morning suffering from an atrocious assault. Mrs. Ward had two ribs broken and a contused wound on her head. Her husband had been badly beaten about the head and body. They accused John Daly, their son-in-law, who was found hiding and was arrested. According to their statement, Daly assaulted them because they insisted that he should go to work and support his wife and children. Daly declined to make any statement.

TUG DAUNTLESS CAPTURED.

With Men and Arms on Board Bound for Cuba, Her Boiler Broke Down.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—The Secretary of the Treasury to-day received information of the capture of the suspected filibuster Dauntless yesterday off Indian Key, Florida, with men, arms, and ammunition on board.

KEY WEST, Fla., June 22.—Two hundred and fifty thousand rounds of cartridges, besides other ammunition and arms, were found on the Dauntless, consigned to a person in Key West. The names of all persons aboard were on the regular passenger list from Key West to Jacksonville. No charge has yet been made against the Dauntless.

The boat was without doubt on her way to Cuba, when an accident happened to her boiler. The condition of the boiler is such that it will be a month before the Dauntless will be prepared for service again.

COADJUTOR TO BISHOP CLARK.

The Rev. D. H. Greer of New York Elected at the Episcopal Convention in Providence.

PROVIDENCE, June 22.—The Rev. David H. Greer of St. Bartholomew's Church, New York, was to-day elected a coadjutor to the Right Rev. Thomas March Clark, Bishop of Rhode Island, at an adjourned meeting of the Episcopal Convention.

Dr. Greer was born in Wheeling, West Va. He was graduated from Washington College, Penn., when he was eighteen years old, and four years later, after his course at the theological seminary, he was made deacon at Clarksburg, West Va. He was ordained to the priesthood when twenty-four years old. He was rector of Trinity Church, Covington, Ky., until 1871, when he went abroad. He returned the following year, and became rector of Grace Church, Providence, R. I., where he remained until his call to St. Bartholomew's in this city in 1888. He had established while in Providence, in 1882, St. Elizabeth's Home for Incurables, and in his New York parish he established St. Bartholomew's Parish House, whose field of usefulness has been constantly augmented by the interest in its work which Dr. Greer has won from his wealthy parishioners, conspicuously among them the Vanderbilts.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

The A. W. and B. Combines Interests with the B. and A. Short Line.

BALTIMORE, June 22.—An agreement has been reached for the consolidation of the financial interests of the Annapolis, Washington and Baltimore Railroad and the Baltimore and Annapolis Short Line. Both roads run to Annapolis and were competitors on traffic to that city, and the two roads in the future will be controlled by Baltimore capitalists.

This is effected by the purchase of all the capital stock and bonds of the Baltimore and Annapolis Short Line, which were largely held by Northern capitalists. Both roads will be operated by one management. The Short Line is twenty-eight miles long, running from Baltimore to Annapolis. The Annapolis, Washington and Baltimore is twenty and one-fifth miles long, running from Annapolis Junction to Annapolis.

RECEIVER FOR THE SOUTHERN.

Petition that the Railroad Has Violated the Georgia Constitution.

MACON, Ga., June 22.—A few business men of this city filed a petition in the United States court to-day to place the Southern Railway in the hands of a receiver, on the ground that the road has violated the Constitution of the State in controlling and operating all lines of railway entering this city, thereby preventing competition in freight rates.

Judge Emery Speer has the petition in hand, but will not render any decision on ex parte evidence. All parties interested will be informed before the hearing.

The L. S. R. R. Receiver Warned.

ALBANY, June 22.—The Board of Railroad Commissioners to-day informed former State Engineer and Surveyor Sweet, receiver of the Lebanon Springs Railroad Company, that if he did not begin to repair the road by July 15 they would begin an action in the Supreme Court to stop the operation of the road, on the ground that it is a menace to public safety and endangers the lives of persons traveling on it. The road is fifty miles long, and runs from Chatham, N. Y., to Bennington, Vt. Receiver Sweet said that he would make every effort to begin the repair of the road, and that he had begun negotiations to raise $30,000, which he thought would be sufficient to make the necessary repairs.

Railroad Men and Matters.

The receivers of the Union Pacific Railway and the officers of the Oregon Short Line are to meet shortly in this city, to arrange rates for interchange of traffic.

F. H. McGuigan, who was appointed General Superintendent of the Grand Trunk when Charles M. Hays became General Manager, will, it is said, shortly vacate that position to become General Manager of the Central Vermont Railroad.

At the Norwich and Worcester Railroad meeting, held yesterday, it was voted to accept the amendment to the road's charter, passed by the last Connecticut Legislature, and to extend the road's lines from Allyn's Point to Groton, Conn.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Board of Control of the Joint Traffic Association at 143 Liberty Street yesterday, west-bound and east-bound and lake and rail and all-rail rates were considered. The situation was found satisfactory, there was harmony in discussion and action, and measures were adopted which will result in an all-round maintenance of rates.

The New York Central and Hudson River Railroad has issued a "Two to Fifteen Days' Pleasure Tours," an attractive guide to transportation to the Thousand Islands, Montreal, Saratoga, Lake George, the Catskill Mountains, Niagara Falls, Chautauqua, Adirondack Mountains, Berkshire Hills, Richfield Springs, and many other famous resorts. A copy of the work will be sent free, postpaid, to any address in the world on receipt of two two-cent stamps, by George H. Daniels, General Passenger Agent, Grand Central Station, New York.

NEW FINE ARTS SOCIETY.

The American Society in Rome Incorporated in New York.

ALBANY, June 22.—There was incorporated with the Secretary of State to-day a society to be known as the American Academy in Rome. The society proposes to promote the advancement of fine arts in America by the establishment of an institution in Rome, Italy, for the study of fine arts. The Directors are Frank W. Chandler of Boston, Daniel H. Burnham of Chicago, Charles F. McKim, J. Q. A. Ward, Daniel C. French, Augustus St. Gaudens, John La Farge, Edwin H. Blashfield, and Frederick Crowninshield of New York city.

Changes in Williams's Faculty.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., June 22.—The annual meeting of the Trustees of Williams College was held yesterday. Albert E. Hancock was appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the leave of one year granted to Dr. Mather, instructor in English and Italian. E. V. Huntington of Harvard was appointed Professor of Mathematics for one year to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Prof. Dodd. F. H. Williams of Cheshire was appointed assistant instructor in chemistry, Dr. F. J. Mather was appointed assistant Professor of English and the Romance languages, M. S. Stephens instructor for two terms in freshman Latin, the Rev. S. T. Livingston instructor in Hebrew. The result of the prize debate will be announced to-morrow.

Will Dine Gen. Woodford.

A movement is on foot among the members of the Union League Club of Brooklyn to give Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, Minister to Spain, a public dinner preceding his departure for his new post. The date has not been selected, as it has been left for Gen. Woodford to name the evening.

Freight Train Kills Two.

WALLINGFORD, Conn., June 22.—A hay wagon, containing two men and five children, was struck at the Ward Street crossing of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad shortly after 7 o'clock tonight by south-bound freight train No. 272, resulting in fatal injuries to John Hoffman and his eight-year-old daughter Annie. The other occupants of the wagon were injured.

MISS L. L. BARBER MARRIED

Beneath a Canopy of Lilies She Is Made Mrs. Samuel Todd Davis, Jr.

WEDDING AT ARDSLEY TOWERS

The Bride Hears the Marriage Service from the Lips of Her Grandfather and the Clergyman Who Had United Her Parents.

One of the most brilliant weddings of the season was that of Miss Lorena Langdon Barber, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Amzi Lorenzo Barber, who was married yesterday to Samuel Todd Davis, Jr. The marriage was solemnized at Ardsley Towers, Ardsley-on-the-Hudson, the residence of the bride's parents. The number of the guests, the effective costumes of the bridal party, and the beauty of the surroundings combined to make the affair noteworthy.

Many of the guests came up on special trains, and were driven in the carriages they found awaiting them through Ardsley Park to the Towers, a square, massive building of graystone. The house was beautifully decorated. There were flowers everywhere, roses, lilies, and sweet peas predominating. The visiting guests were received in the large parlors on either side of the hall. Halfway up the main stairway is a large, square hall, from which stairs on either side lead to the floors above.

The wedding took place in that hall. The bridal party stood under a canopy of lilies and maidenhair fern, while the guests, prisoned by wide bands of white ribbon, stood around and admired them. The bride and her attendants formed in procession on the lower floor, and marched through the line of guests to where the clergymen and the groom, with his best man, were awaiting them. The bride walked between her father and mother, following the bridesmaids and maid of honor. The Rev. Amzi D. Barber of Oberlin, Ohio, grandfather of the bride, and the Rev. Dr. J. E. Rankin, President of Howard University of Washington, who married her parents twenty-six years ago, performed the ceremony, according to the simple ritual of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

The ushers were Alfred Craney, Raymond Albright, Augustus Hone, Joseph Schenck, Ralston Fleming, Frederick de P. Hone, Arthur Robinson, John Kingman, William S. Teel, Jr., and T. J. Buxton. The bride's gown was of white moire velour, with white point lace trimmings, a waite tulle veil, and pearls, the gift of the bridegroom. She carried a bouquet of lilies. Her bridesmaids were her sister, Miss Bertha Langdon Barber, and Miss Hewitt, in yellow satin, with bouquets of marigolds; Miss Ruth Albright and Miss Mary Dick, in pale-green satin, with nosegays of ferns; Miss Bessie Warner and Miss Helen C. Curtis, in pale-blue satin, with blue flowers; Miss Ellen L. Langdon and Miss Marie Hewitt, in pink satin, with pink sweet peas, and Miss Hoehe and Miss Adelaide Carson, in lilac satin, carrying sweet peas. Miss Daisy L. Davis, the bridegroom's sister, as maid of honor, wore white satin and carried a bouquet composed of the different kinds of flowers carried by the bridesmaids. The bride's little brother, Roland Barber, and Miss Winifred Davis, the bridegroom's sister, acted as train bearers. D. Langdon Barber was best man.

There was a reception after the wedding and the wedding feast was served in a tent on the grounds. Mr and Mrs. Davis, on their return from a yachting tour, will live in the Cyrus Field house, in Ardsley Park.

Among the guests were the Rev. Dr. Robert Collyer, Avery D. Andrews, Mr. and Mrs. Facher, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Gould, Miss Helen Gould, Gen. and Mrs. Samuel Thomas, the Misses Lauterbach, and E. Burgess Warren.

Gordon—Clarke.

BALTIMORE, June 22.—Miss Elizabeth Southall Clarke, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Eldridge Clarke of Newport News, Va., was married in that city to-night to Mr. Douglas H. Gordon of Baltimore. The ceremony was performed at St. Paul's Episcopal Church, the Rev. J. Francis Ribble, assisted by the Rev. Thomas H. Brander of Baltimore, officiating. The bride wore a gown of ivory silk over tulle, and carried a bunch of lilies of the valley. Miss Sallie Clarke, a sister of the bride, was maid of honor, and Miss Emma Childerslevе Bruce of Newport News and Miss Elizabeth Walker Brander of Richmond were flower girls.

Eugene Massie of Richmond was best man, and De Courcey Thom of Baltimore and Irwin Tucker of Newport News were the ushers.

Mrs. Gordon made her début in society five years ago, from which time she has been numbered as one of the Virginia beauties, having been selected to represent her State at the Congress of Beauties held in Birmingham, Ala., three years ago. The bridegroom is a son of Mrs. Douglas Gordon of Baltimore, and a brother of Basil B. Gordon, who owns an extensive plantation in Virginia. Mr. Gordon, though a Virginian by birth, is now a resident of Baltimore, and is one of the owners of The Baltimore Evening News.

Mochrie—Eickelberg.

Miss Annie McCall Eickelberg was married yesterday at the Central Presbyterian Church to George Ross Mochrie, the Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, the pastor, officiating. The bride's dress was of white satin and white chiffon, and a tulle veil. She carried a bouquet of white roses. Her sister, Miss Grace Eickelberg, was the maid of honor. The bridesmaids were Miss Maggie Mochrie and Miss Jennie Wyhan. They wore white organdie and carried nosegays of pink sweet peas. James MacLean was best man.

The ushers were John Crawford, Jr., Robert C. Langenbacher, Dr. J. A. New, Alexander C. Eadie, Walter C. Breede, and Colin M. Eadie. A reception at 357½ West Fifty-seventh Street, the home of the bride's parents, followed the ceremony in the church.

Duvall—Little.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., June 22.—It has just come out that Alice Little, the daughter of John F. Little, was married secretly over two weeks ago to J. R. Duvall of Chicago. The young people were engaged, and a wedding of some social importance was projected. The family learned that that event had been forestalled by a ceremony at Williamsville. They were dumfounded, but will make the best of it.

CHICAGO, June 22.—Justin R. Duvall, whose secret marriage has just been announced, is a wealthy young man. He is at the head of the New York Grain and Separator Company.

Baird—Hand.

ELIZABETHTOWN, N. Y., June 22.—The marriage of Miss Cornelia E. Hand, daughter of R. L. Hand, to Henry M. Baird of Yonkers, N. Y., took place at the First Congregational Church, in this village, today. The bridesmaids were Miss Marcie E. Hand, Miss Theodora Hand, Miss May Hewitt of Brooklyn, and Miss Margariette Baird. Anson Baldwin of Yonkers was best man, and the ushers were Augustus N. Hand, Robert Baird of Orange, N. J.; Arthur Butler of Yonkers, and Theodore M. Hill of Pelham Manor, N. Y.

Doyle—McDermott.

The wedding of Alderman William A. Doyle and Miss Lillian McDermott was celebrated last evening at St. Theresa's Roman Catholic Church, Classon Avenue and Butler Street, Brooklyn. The bride is a daughter of John McDermott of 580 Park Place. Miss Alice Doyle acted as maid of honor and John H. Doyle officiated as best man. A reception followed the ceremony at the home of the bride's parents.

Adams—Cowan.

A home wedding was solemnized in Brooklyn yesterday at 20 Lefferts Place, the residence of Mrs. Josephine Cowan, when her daughter, Miss Edith Stuart Cowan, was married at noon to Mr. Henry Adams. Miss Bessie King Adams was maid of honor and Mr. Fred Cowan was best man. Mr. Adams is the proprietor of the Rockville Warp Mills of Rockville, Conn. After a driving tour through the Berkshire Hills, Mr. and Mrs. Adams will make their home in that place.

Will Not Remove Commissioners.

Justice Truax, in the Supreme Court, yesterday afternoon, denied a motion on behalf of the property owners on the block between Chambers, Centre, and Reade Streets, which is to be taken for the new Hall of Records, for the removals of Michael Coleman and F. Stanwood Menken as members of a commission to appraise the value of the property to be acquired by the city.

MR. M'KINLEY INTERVIEWED.

According to The London Graphic He Will Pursue the Cuban Policy of His Predecessor.

LONDON, June 23.—The Washington correspondent of The Daily Graphic reports an interview with President McKinley, in the course of which the President said he saw no great difference pending with Great Britain as to the seal question.

"It is unsettled," said the President, "but I am in hopes that the British Government will be in better humor after the jubilee."

With reference to the Cuban question, President McKinley is quoted as saying:

"I anticipate no departure from the policy of my predecessor. We have no reason to interfere in a quarrel between Spain and her colonies. Our interests are not sufficiently jeopardized to warrant other than diplomatic interference. Moreover, Spain has given respectful attention to every grievance we have submitted thus far. I admit that circumstances may arise to change the present policy of the Government; but large bodies move slowly."

Frost in Bolivar, N. Y.

BOLIVAR, N. Y., June 22.—There was a pronounced frost in this vicinity last night, the thermometer dropping to 30 degrees. Beans and other tender garden truck were withered, and many of the gardens are being planted over. The damage to fruit is not believed to be serious.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

CARL H. SCHULTZ'S distilled waters, used by over 700 physicians in their families, represent years of study and experience, and are the **only pure and correct mineral waters** manufactured in this city.

Hindercorns makes comfort for the feet and easy walking by removing the corns. 15 cts. PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM is life to the hair.

E. & W. Pocantico, Nakodas. E. & W. Both new effects in high banded collars.

A.—Carpet Cleaning.—T. M. Stewart, 326 7th Av. Tel. 1,182-38th. Established 1868.

MARRIED.

MURPHY—HERCHT.—On Wednesday, June 23, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, by the Rev. Charles De W. Bridgman, D. D., Edmund Elmendorf Murphy to Ella Lena, daughter of the late Augustus Hercht, both of New York.

DIED.

KITCHEN.—On Sunday morning, June 20, John H. Kitchen, son of the late William K. Kitchen, in the 47th yea. of his age.

LEHMAN.—On Monday, June 21, after a short illness, at his residence, No. 5 East 62d St., Mayer Lehman, in the 68th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at Temple Emanu-El, 5th Av. and 43d St., on Thursday, June 24, at 9:30 A. M.

LEHMAN.—The Members of THE MOUNT SINAI HOSPITAL are respectfully requested to attend the funeral of the late Mayer Lehman, a Director of our institution, from the Temple Emanu-El on Thursday, the twenty-fourth of June, at 9:30 A. M.

ISAAC WALLACH, President of The Mount Sinai Hospital. ALBERT SICHEL, Secretary.

LE ROY.—At Newport, R. I., on June 21, in the 62d year of his age, Stuyvesant Le Roy.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral services at All Saints' Chapel, Newport, R. I., on Thursday, June 24, at 12 o'clock.

MORRISON.—Edward Morrison, on June 21, in the 76th year of his age.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 13 West 39th St., on Wednesday morning, June 23, at 10 o'clock.

NICHOLS.—On June 20, George Walter, second son of George E. and Frederica A. Nichols, in his 24th year.

Funeral services at his father's residence, North St., Greenwich, Conn., Wednesday, 23d inst., at 3:30 P. M. Carriages will be in waiting on arrival of 2 P. M. train from Grand Central Station. Interment at convenience of family.

TREMBLEY.—At Bayonne, N. J., June 22, 1897, Kate Trembley, widow of Geo. Warren Trembley, in her 65th year.

Funeral services will be held at 10:15 A. M. Thursday, June

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
2 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Secy.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

The State Trust Company
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Fourth Street National Bank
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,130,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

KOUNTZE BROS.
BROADWAY AND CEDAR ST.
LETTERS OF CREDIT

N. W. HARRIS & CO.,
BANKERS,
31 NASSAU ST., (Bank of Commerce Bldg.)
Government AND Municipal Bonds
OFFER
Burlingt., Ia., School 4½s | Johnson County, Ga., 6s,
Fort Madison, Iowa, 4½s | Starke County, Ind., 5s,
Menasha, Wis., 6s, | Galveston, Tex., 5s.

BANKING HOUSE OF
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
11, 13, 15, and 17 Broad Street.
MEMBERS OF THE N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders for Stocks, Bonds, Grain, and Cotton executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposit accounts. Act as Fiscal Agents for corporations.
Branch offices, 202 Fifth Av., 87 Hudson St., 487 Broadway, and 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

Simon Borg & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

GEO. H. PRENTISS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES.
37 William St., 208 Montague St.,
New York City. Brooklyn, N. Y.
Members New York Stock Exchange.

FINANCIAL.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.
Call for Five Per Cent. Bonds for the Sinking Fund.

As the sum of $103,315.95 is now in the Sinking Fund under Mortgage from the Central Pacific Railroad Company to the Metropolitan Trust Company of the City of New York, dated April 1, 1889, securing Central Pacific Railroad Company's five per cent. bonds maturing April 1, 1939, notice is hereby given that, to the amount above mentioned, as nearly as may be, bonds of the said issue will be purchased for the Sinking Fund at a price not exceeding five per cent. above their par value and accrued interest, and bids are hereby invited for the sale of such bonds at prices to be named, not exceeding five per cent. above the par value of said bonds and accrued interest. The lowest such bid or bids will be accepted and bonds purchased as nearly as may be to the extent of the money in the Sinking Fund. Bids for the sale of such bonds must be presented at the office of the undersigned, No. 23 Broad Street, New York City, before 12 o'clock noon on the 30th day of June, 1897, and should be endorsed "Bids for sale of Central Pacific five per cent. bonds for the Sinking Fund."
New York, June 15, 1897.
C. P. HUNTINGTON,
Vice President.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD CO.
GENERAL OFFICE,
Philadelphia, June 1st, 1897.
TO HOLDERS OF GRAND RAPIDS AND INDIANA R. R. CO. 7 PER CENT. BONDS MATURING OCTOBER 1ST, 1899.
Notice is hereby given that the present arrangement for extending the above Bonds until July 1, 1941, at 4½ Per Cent. without charge to the holders will terminate June 30, 1897.
Commencing July 1, 1897, and thereafter until further notice, the extension at 4½ per cent. will be made only on the payment by the holders of $80 per $1,000 bond.
Bondholders desiring to have Bonds extended can communicate with
ROBT. W. SMITH, Treasurer.

North American Trust Company
100 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, and
95 GRESHAM ST., LONDON, E. C.
CAPITAL $1,000,000.
SAMUEL M. JARVIS, President;
ROLAND R. CONKLIN, Vice-President;
S. L. CONKLIN, Secretary;
F. C. PREST, Assistant Secretary;
S. R. HARBERT, London Secretary;
E. J. CHAPPELL, London Treasurer.

Manhattan Trust Co.,
WALL STREET, corner NASSAU STREET.
CAPITAL.....$1,000,000
Authorized to act as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, Receiver, or Trustee, and is
A Legal Depository for Money.
Trustee of Mortgages of Corporations, and Transfer Agent and Registrar of Stocks and Bonds.
Interest Allowed on Deposits,
subject to check through New York Clearing-house.
JOHN I. WATERBURY, President.
John Kean, } Vice-Presidents.
Amos T. French, }
Chas. H. Smith, Sec'y. W. Pierson Hamilton, Treas.
Thos. L. Greene, Auditor.
Directors, 1897.
August Belmont, | John Kean,
H. W. Cannon, | John Howard Latham,
A. J. Cassatt, | John G. Moore,
R. J. Cross, | E. D. Randolph,
Rudolph Ellis, | James O. Sheldon,
Amos T. French, | Samuel Thomas,
John N. A. Griswold, | Edward Tuck,
H. L. Higginson, | John I. Waterbury,
W. P. Hamilton, | R. T. Wilson.

N. Y. SECURITY & TRUST CO.
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus $1,250,000.
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
Wm. L. Strong, 1st V.P., Abram M. Hyatt, 2d V.P.
Osborn W. Bright, Sec.; Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Sec.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market strong.

What was more distinctive than anything else in yesterday's stock market was the strength of all the Vanderbilt shares. It was more than ordinary strength—it was buoyancy. This development, as foreshadowed in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday, has not come as a surprise to close observers. One result of it is to give new confidence to those who have been identified with the general market's recent improvement. There is a business cleanliness in the Vanderbilt name which counts.

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Lake Shore yesterday rose to 175, an advance of over 3 points—touching the highest price at which it has ever been quoted. New York Central, Michigan Central, Canada Southern, Omaha, Northwest, and even those shares which only remotely are classed as Vanderbilts, all advanced. Wall Street opinion has it that much of this strength in the Vanderbilt stocks is due directly to inside buying. However that may be, it is certain that nothing more encouraging has at any time developed in the recent market than this new prominence of the Vanderbilt stocks.

***

In material ways the general market is showing broadening tendencies. More stocks of various issues are being traded in than have been averaged in any previous market for a long time past. There is, moreover, very little which looks like professional manipulation in the trading identified with the most conspicuous and strongest stocks. The professional talent of the Stock Exchange continues bearish and works to get quotations down.

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Out of town advices continue encouraging. From practically every part of the country come assurances of better prospects in the business situation. Chicago bullishness is one of the most significant signs of changed views in the West.

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Railway earnings generally show improvement. The magnificent quarterly statement of the New York Central has gone a long way toward convincing observers that changes of great importance may be expected to come quickly.

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Government bonds were unchanged. There were sales of $2,000 4s, 1907, coupon, at 113, and $50,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 125.

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In State bonds, $10,000 Virginia deferred 6s, trust receipts, sold at 8½ and $1,000 Alabama, Class B, at 107½.

***

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil pf...	½	Minn. Iron	1
Am. Tobacco	¾	Mo., K. & Texas	½
Baltimore & Ohio	½	Mo., K. & T. pf	⅝
Chi., Bur. & Qy.	1	Missouri Pacific	⅝
Chi. M. & St. P.	¾	N. Y. Central	⅝
Chi. & N. W.	3	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	½
Chi., R. I. & P.	⅝	N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d	½
Del., L. & W.	3½	Pf.	1⅝
Den. & R. G. pf.	1⅝	N. Y., Sus. & W. pf.	¾
L. E. & West. pf.	2	Nor. Pacific pf.	1⅛
Lake Shore	2¾	St. L. & Omaha	1¼
M. & St. L. 2d pf.	½	Texas Pacific	⅛

Stocks Declined.

Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	⅝	L. E. & Western	1
C., H. V. & Tol.	½	Ore., R. & Nav. pf.	½
Consolidated Gas	1	Tenn. Coal & Iron	½
Laclede Gas pf.	1½		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

At., Cal. & Pac. 1st	2½	Ind., Dec. & W. 1st	1
Col. & 9th Av. 5s	1¼	Kan. Pac. con., t. r.	1½
Denver & R. G. 4s	1	K. & T. of Texas 5s	1

Bonds Declined.

Lehigh & West B., con. asst. 2⅝

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

The money market was easy. Call loans, 1@1¼ per cent. The last loan was made at 1¼ per cent.

Time money, 2 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 2½ per cent. for four months, 3 per cent. for five to seven months, and 3½ per cent. for eight months. Commercial paper rates, 3@3½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 3½@4 per cent. for first-class single names four to six months to run, and 4@4½ per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $106,191,429; balances, $5,836,271; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $436,920.

Money on call in London nominal at ½ per cent. Discounts in the open market, 15-16@1 per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market firm. Posted rates unchanged, at $4.86½ for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Actual rates were $4.86@$4.86¼ for sixty-day bills, $4.87⅝ for demand, $4.87½@$4.87⅝ for cable transfers, and $4.86@$4.86½ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.16¼ for long and 5.15 for short, reichsmarks at 95⅝ and 95¾, and guilders at 40¼ and 40½.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—60c premium. Boston—5c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, par; bank, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. St. Louis—25@50c premium.

***

No call money was loaned at a higher rate than 1¼ per cent. on the Stock Exchange yesterday. Loans of small amounts were made at 1¼ per cent. The great bulk of loans in the call department were made at 1 per cent. Commercial paper shows steady improvement, the market being a shade firmer than it has been for some time. The supply of choice names is slowly increasing. There was somewhat more activity in the time department, although that market is still practically stagnant.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates quoted on the Stock Exchange at 60½@60¾c. No sales.

Commercial price of bar silver, 60¾c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 47⅝@49c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 342,025.35 ounces of silver bullion.

Bar silver in London nominally 27 9-16d per ounce.

The following shows the gold movement from Jan. 1, as compared with the last four years:

Imports, Jan. 1 to date	$1,829,612
Exports in same period	19,457,598
Net exports	$17,627,986
Net exports, 1896	21,209,889
Net exports, 1895	11,657,089
Net exports, 1894	55,290,888
Net exports, 1893	63,327,622

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On the Consolidated Exchange 600 shares of Cripple Creek Consolidated sold at .08, 300 Crown Point at .15, 200 Potosi at .45, and 500 Pharmacist at .10.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold yesterday at the Liberty Street Real Estate Exchange Room:

125 shares Connecticut State Granite Company, $100 each, (hypothecated,) $5 lot; $70,000 State Electric Light and Power Company 1st mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, due April, 1926, October 13, 1896, and subsequent coupons attached, (hypothecated,) 15 per cent.; $17,000 State Electric Light and Power Company, first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, due April, 1926, October 13, 1896, and subsequent coupons attached, (hypothecated,) 15 per cent.; 711 shares the Sapphire Valley Company, $100 each, and $103.20 scrip of same company, $11.

THE LONDON MARKET.

No quotations were received from London, the Stock Exchange there being closed in consequence of the Queen's jubilee celebration. In Paris, rentes sold at 103f 60c. Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 195.10 and in Lisbon at 46¼.

TARIFF AND CURRENCY.

President Duncan D. Parmly of the Phenix National Bank, and member of the Stock Exchange house of Marquand & Parmly, said yesterday regarding the business outlook in talking to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES:

"I find among merchants and business men of all kinds a marked change in sentiment. There is a disposition now to push ahead and show more of the spirit of progress than there has been for many months. Confidence among them is much greater than it was only a short time ago, and there is a growing belief that good times are near at hand—a growing appreciation of the improved conditions.

"Conditions have changed very much of late. There has been a great betterment in the general prospect for business, and many of the uncertainties and adverse factors which have been such barriers to improvement have been removed. Natural conditions themselves have improved, and taken altogether there is a great change for the better, not shown so much in actual business improvement as in the brighter outlook.

"An improvement of this kind is always reflected first of all in Wall Street. Business men may not see any great changes in actual trade conditions, but the stock market does not wait for things to occur; it always anticipates them. And I think that is what the stock market is doing at the present time. It is recognizing the betterment in conditions and discounting the actual improvement which will necessarily follow. The business community has as yet only begun its onward movement, but Wall Street at the first signs of improvement in trade has become confident again, and its confidence is well shown in the higher range of values now being established.

"The pending tariff question is still a reason for hesitation among business men. I do not think we will see very much improvement until that is out of the way. There will be a natural disposition on the part of merchants to wait for a definite settlement of the whole matter. When the bill is passed I think there will be a general betterment in all trade lines, for the settlement of the tariff question will mean a removal of one of the greatest uncertainties from the business situation.

"There is, however, another problem which must be settled before the country can have any improvement that will be substantial and lasting—the financial question. We may have better business after the tariff matter is disposed of, but it cannot be real improvement or based on a solid foundation unless the revenue legislation be followed up by financial legislation or by the assurance that before very long we will have a readjustment of our National financial system. The currency question is one of much more vital importance than that of the tariff. We must have the gold standard firmly established before there can be any real confidence—confidence that will result in business prosperity until this great issue has been satisfactorily settled. The passage of the Tariff bill will be a step in the right direction; the settlement of the financial problem will be a much greater one.

"I believe that we are slowly and surely approaching good times. Progress will necessarily be slow at first, and it will take time for the improvement to assume the proportions that we expect. But growth of that kind will be much more healthy and much more substantial than any which might come as a boom. We are moving in the right direction, and with the re-establishment of our currency system we will have passed the last danger."

COAL TRADE FACTS.

In reviewing trade conditions, the Coal Trade Journal to-day will say:

"There seems to be a desire on the part of the Pittsburg coal operators to get a stock ahead in the event of a strike at the mines, and the indications are that a suspension of operations will take place later in the year. Operators who would be glad to see an increased rate paid for mining claim that there is no possibility while operators who are doing business in a large way, using machines, are content to sell coal at 50 cents per ton at the mines.

"There is no hard coal trade at the West, and nothing is likely to be done in this quality for the next two months at least. There is a considerable movement in soft coal, and there appears to be a disposition to get better prices. Some of the general trade has been placed, but orders from the railways are not just yet being had. It is said that the low rates of water freight are due to the low prices at which contracts are made, the sellers seeking to protect themselves by paying the very low rate.

"It is said that some of the trade from Chicago in anthracite for the next season's requirements has already been placed, and that a large portion thereof is now above ground at points east and west, but it is also said that this tonnage is not for immediate delivery—in fact, the delivery thereof is being put off as far as possible, for several months in some instances. There is but a sluggish movement in bituminous, and prices are unsatisfactory. At points where the competition is between lake and all-rail delivery, the former at present seems to be getting the best of it. Locally on city contracts the best Pittsburg lump coal is reported sold at $2.49 per ton.

"There is no notice as yet that a general strike of soft coal operatives is to be called, but it would not be surprising if one were to hear of such a move before long. The men are in a bad way so far as the rates paid and hours of labor are concerned, but on the other hand, the consumer is pleading for a supply of fuel at low cost in order to enable him to put his goods into the market at a rate that will afford a profit in view of the low rates being had for all manufactured products. There is quite a large movement of soft coal from the mines to consumers or the usual stocking places; from this it is not unlikely there has been an intimation sent out that it is well to be prepared for a cessation of work at the mines.

"Cincinnati advices are that coal is now quoted at 4 cents, and the wholesale dealers are trying to swell the price to 4¼ cents a bushel. A cause for the wholesale market improving is the fact that the river has fallen too low for navigation, and during the past two weeks there were two rises not quite high enough to boat coal on, and the rivermen think the chances for a coal craft stage soon are now not very good, inasmuch as there were two rises so recently.

"To those who are talking of less than 40,000,000 tons as an output of anthracite coal for this year we can only say that there appears to us no reason for a less tonnage being required, if the past may be taken as a criterion of present needs. There have been some peculiar trade features in the years 1891-96, and yet the average shipments per annum in that period have exceeded 42,500,000 tons. It is for this reason that we look for 40,000,000 tons in 1897, and there is only one thing likely to make it less, and that is the inability of moving the coal from the mines to destination at a time when many are calling for a supply.

"The output during May amounts to 2,700,000 tons, and it will be the same for June, with a possibility that July will be about 3,500,000 tons Prices will probably be advanced with the first of next month, but the definite sum per ton has not been made known. It is very necessary to the producing companies that they get more money per ton for the output than has been possible for several years, particularly as the number of tons to be sold will be so much smaller.

"Some people producing coal in Ohio and in Western Pennsylvania do not think the duty on coal should be changed from what it now is. A petition to Congress has been prepared, and in its result it is asked that the President be empowered, whenever he is satisfied that the Canadian Parliament has imposed a duty of not more than 75 cents, nor less than 40 cents a ton, to impose similar duties. It is claimed that the United States sells four tons of coal in Canada to every one it buys from that country. The opposition to Canadian coal in New England, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia is very strong, however, and may be sufficient to prevent any concessions being granted.

"Anthracite shipments out of Buffalo are expected to increase after July 1. The soft coal trade continues brighter, but prices being obtained do not promise any sudden wealth to the seller. The fact is that prices have been pushed almost to rock bottom, and few of the men handling coal are doing so at any considerable profit. All of the shippers are holding back their cars for orders before they send anything more than the regular short supply, so that the trade feels rather healthy."

THE STREET WATCHING LONDON.

Although there was no London market yesterday, on account of the Jubilee holiday, yet London was a buyer of stock in New York. The arbitrage houses did some selling in the afternoon, but it was much smaller than their purchases of the morning. London prices this morning will be awaited with much interest, and last night the Street seemed to be of the opinion that higher quotations from London will mean a renewal of bullish activity.

BROKERS AT THE SUBURBAN.

The Suburban Handicap yesterday was responsible for much of the dullness that ruled during the last hour. The race was the subject of much discussion on the floor of the Stock Exchange during the morning, and many bets were made on the result. Wall Street furnished a liberal supply of brokers and speculators to swell the attendance at Sheepshead Bay, and the stock market was somewhat neglected in the afternoon. Bear traders, who have not lately been making money enough to engage in any jubilation at a horse race, and who, consequently, staid in Wall Street, generously refrained from making any combined raid on the market in the absence of their bullish and more prosperous fellows.

CORPORATIONS IN THE MARKET.

"There has lately entered into the market," writes the financial editor of The Chicago Times-Herald, "an element of which the Street has hitherto taken little or no cognizance. That is the investing of large sums by corporations, moneyed trusts, or insurance companies. Hitherto these representatives of capital have been content to accept the small return which banks would allow them for the use of their surplus funds, but latterly banks have been fighting shy of large deposits on which the only return was an expense to the bank for the trouble of acting as caretaker. The amount of proffered deposits which have been declined by the large metropolitan banks in New York, Chicago, and other centres has been simply fabulous. Even as it is, the banks are weighted down with idle surplus for which they have no earthly use. Naturally, therefore, the owners of this capital have been compelled to cast about for other channels of utility for their money, and this they have found in stocks.

"As an illustration," he continues, "take Chicago Gas stock, which Gov. Flower has said is going to par. Whether it touches this figure or not—which is immaterial—it appears to me beyond question that the recent buying has been mostly of the class I have indicated. Mr. Flower himself is no small factor in many large corporations, and his advice as to the disposition of the funds of these institutions cannot but carry weight. He advises his colleagues that Chicago Gas is a certain 6 per cent. investment, that its legal troubles are over, and that in the near future it will be taken out of the domain of speculative securities. What more natural, then, than that corporations having faith in Flower's judgment should pour their surplus capital into this stock, take it off the market, and congratulate themselves on having secured a reliable 6 per cent. investment where formerly their capital was a dead weight on their hands? I simply quote Chicago Gas as one instance. Flower may be all wrong about its future on the stock list, but evidently people who can afford to buy it and lock it up have been doing so. They have done so with a dozen other stocks, and so long as they keep up this policy it will be idle to look for a reaction."

LAKE SHORE AT 175.

Lake Shore sold yesterday at 175, the highest quotation ever recorded for the stock. On March 1 last Lake Shore sold at 172, which, up to yesterday, was the stock's high price.

TENNESSEE COAL AND IRON.

The decreased earnings of Tennessee Coal and Iron, over which the bears made much ado yesterday, are considered as insignificant by friends of the company. They state that the property's poor showing is simply the result of the recent general business depression, and not at all illustrative of present coal and iron trade conditions.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	325	Manhattan	215
American Ex.	168	Market & Fulton	200
Broadway	225	Mechanics'	193
Butch. & Drovers'	100	Mercantile	170
Central National	100	Merchants'	140
Chatham	220	Merchants' Ex.	140
Chemical	4000	Metropolis	400
City	500	National Union	200
Citizens	125	New Amsterdam	200
Commerce	204	New York	295
Continental	130	Ninth National	100
Corn Exchange	285	Nat. Bank of N. A.	130
Fifth Avenue	3000	Pacific	175
First Nat. of S. I.	125	Park	260
Fourth National	175	People's	210
Gallatin National	310	Phenix	103
Garfield National	500	Republic	150
German American	110	Seaboard National	169
Greenwich	165	Second National	425
Hanover	320	Shoe & Leather	90
Hudson River	153	State of N. Y.	100
Imp. & Traders'	525	Tradesmen's	97
Irving	140	Western National	114
Lincoln National	750		

There was a sale of 8 shares of American Exchange at 166.

MINING EXCHANGE PRICES.

Transactions on the Mining Exchange were officially reported yesterday as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Annetta	33	33	33	33	300
Japan	3.12½	3.25	3.00	3.00	1,100
Miami	22¼	23¼	22¼	23¼	7,500
Apple Creek Con.	6¼	6½	6	6	1,400
Elkton	98	98	98	98	700
Russell	45	46	45	46	14,500
Work M. & M. Co.	4½	4½	4½	4½	2,000
Total sales					27,500

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Exports of general merchandise from the port of New York for the week were valued at $7,909,680, against $10,087,804 in the preceding week, and $7,580,286 in the corresponding week of last year. Total exports since Jan. 1, $189,892,907, against $180,061,432 in the corresponding period last year.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$233,413,205
Gold reserve	144,307,091
Net silver	28,410,650
United States notes in the Treasury	31,857,666
Treasury notes of 1890	29,635,613
Total receipts this day	1,056,221
Total receipts this month	22,015,249
Total receipts this year	382,615,289
Total expenditures this day	963,000
Total expenditures this month	16,360,000
Total expenditures this year	359,233,141
Deposits in National banks	16,934,964

National bank notes received for redemption, $339,365; Government receipts from internal revenue, $327,190; customs, $703,798; miscellaneous, $25,283.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The Metropolitan Traction Company has declared a dividend of 1¼ per cent., payable July 15 to stockholders of record June 30.

The Columbia Bank of New York announces a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent., free of tax, payable May 1. Transfer books will be closed to June 30.

The Norfolk and Southern Railroad Company announces a quarterly dividend of 1 per cent., payable July 10 at the Atlantic Trust Company. Transfer books close June 30 and reopen July 12.

The Seamen's Bank for Savings of New York announces that interest will be paid to depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws for the six months ending June 30, at the rate of 4 per cent. on accounts not exceeding $3,000, and at the rate of 2½ per cent. on accounts larger than $3,000 and which exceeded that amount prior to the limitations of deposits by statute.

N. W. Harris & Co. of New York, Chicago, and Boston, in connection with the Mercantile Trust and Deposit Company of Baltimore, offer at 97½, and interest $1,150,000 5 per cent. fifty-year gold bonds of the Atlanta Gas Light Company. N. W. Harris & Co. state that these bonds were purchased after a personal examination into the condition of the property and the earning capacity of the company. The gross receipts of the company for 1896 are placed at $237,825, and expenses at $122,618, leaving a balance of $115,206 applicable to interest, which amounts to $57,600, giving surplus earnings of $57,706.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.
Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	200	205
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	109
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	107	110
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	118
Broadway Surface 2d	104	108
Brooklyn City Railroad	181½	183
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	67	68
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	104	106
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	106	108
Buffalo Street Railway stock, ex div.	68	70
Buffalo Street Railway 1st consols	108	110
Central Park, N. & E. River	104	170
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	112	115
Dry Dock, E. B. & B. R.	145	155
Eighth Avenue Railroad	300	325
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	35	45
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	116	118
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	66	69
Kings County Traction	43	44
New Orleans Traction common	7	8
New Orleans Traction preferred	28	32
Ninth Avenue Railroad	160	170
Steinway R. R. 6s	113	115
Second Avenue Railroad stock	128	132
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108½	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	182	185
Third Avenue Railroad	151	153
Union Ry. 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	105	108
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	13	15
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	90	93

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock, ex dividend	80	81
Hoboken Ferry 5s	104	105
Metropolitan Ferry 6s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	91	92
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	75	80
Union Ferry stock	64	65
Union Ferry 5s	103½	105

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	81	83
Fort Wayne 1st 6s	90	92½
Indianapolis Gas stock	143	147
Indianapolis Gas 1st	105	107
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	92	94
Lafayette Gas Company stock	82	85
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	58	60
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	75	77
Ohio & Indiana stock, ex dividend	58	60
Ohio & Indiana bonds, ex interest	72	74

Illuminating Gas.

Columbus Gas, ex dividend	77½	79
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	79	81
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	15	17
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	70	77
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	101¾	102½
Equitable Gas Company of N. Y.	222	225
Grand Rapids Gas stock	66	69
Mutual Gas Company of N. Y.	250	260
Madison (Wis) stock	47	49
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company stock	72	73
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company pf.	100	110
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company 1st	114	115
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company consol.	107	109
St. Paul Gas bonds	76	77
Standard Gas, New York, ex div.	110¼	111
Standard Gas, New York pf., ex div.	119	122
Standard Gas, New York bonds	114	118
Western Gas Company, Milwaukee	71	72
Western Gas Co., bonds, Milwaukee	96	97½

Industrials.

American Bank Note	43	45
American Typefounders'	25	27½
Barney & Smith common	7	11
Celluloid Company stock	50	68
Cramps' Shipyard stock	50	57
Herring-Hall-Marvin	1	4
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	15	20
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Mill'g pf.	ex div. 67	69
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	97	100
Lorillard Company pf.	105	108
Michigan-Peninsular Car	8	12
Michigan-Peninsular Car pf.	39	41
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	82	88
New York Air Brake Company	18	20
New York Biscuit Company	105	108
Nicaragua Canal Com. (new)		4
Pennsylvania Coal	320	337
Pratt & Whitney	9	12
Pratt & Whitney pf.	61	65
Standard Oil Trust, ex dividend	324	325
Trenton Pottery	7	9
Trenton Pottery pf.	42	45
Union Typewriter	8	7
Union Typewriter 1st	85	86
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	70	74
Wagner Car Company	152½	153½
Worthington Pump pf.	77	79

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit	96	99
Anderson Tobacco Company	20	23
Central & South American Tel.	118	119½
Commercial Cable stock	170	175
Electro-Pneumatic	⅝	⅞
Hudson River Telephone stock	63	66
Iron Steamboat	5	8
Iron Steamboat 6s	60	65
Madison Square Garden stock	4	5
Madison Square Garden 2d	51	60
Metropolitan L., Chicago, 1st 5s	45	47
New York & New Jersey Telephone	137	139
New York Loan & Imp. stock	40	...
Northwestern Telegraph Company	108	112
Pittsburg, Bessemer & L. E.	15½	16½
Trow Directory pf.	35	88

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 22.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Tuesday.	Monday.
Alta	.05	.04
Alpha Con	.04	.04
Andes	.13	.13
Belcher	.17	.17
Best & Belcher	.42	.44
Bullion	.08	.09
Caledonia	.08	.09
Challenge Con	.41	.41
Chollar	.78	.89
Confidence	1.00	.95
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.40	1.45
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.17	.17
Exchequer	.01	.01
Gould & Curry	.31	.32
Hale & Norcross	.72	.72
Julia	.04	.04
Justice		.06
Kentuck Con	.04	.04
Mexican	.27	.24
Occidental Con	.14	.14
Ophir	.63	.65
Overman	.10	.10
Potosi	.42	.49
Savage	.24	.24
Scorpion	.04	.03
Sierra Nevada	.53	.56
Silver Hill	.01	.01
Standard	1.40	1.40
Union Con	.35	.37
Utah Con	.40	.40
Yellow Jacket	.32	.29

Silver bars, 60%; Mexican dollars, 49@49½; drafts, sight, 17½; telegraph, 20.

COLORADO SPRINGS, June 22.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Tuesday.	Monday.
Alamo	.02¾	.02¾
Anaconda	.46	.48
Argentum	.36	.38
Blue Bell	.02	.02
Consolidated	.08	.07¾
Elkton	.97	.98½
Gibson	.33½	.33½
Golden Fleece	.30	.25
Grouse	.04¾	.04¾
Isabella	.29¼	.29
Jefferson	.08¼	.07½
Pharmacist	.08¾	.08¾
Portland	.63	.63
Rosa	.08	.08¼
Union	.14¾	.15¼
Work	.04½	.04½

*Asked.

Stock Exchange Holiday.

The Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange will this evening consider a request from the members that the Exchange be closed from the afternoon of July 2 to the morning of July 6. The proposition was moved on the floor of the Exchange yesterday by R. H. Halsted, seconded by W. A. Putnam, and carried unanimously.

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, AUCTIONEER.
Regular Auction Sale of
STOCKS and BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON.
WEDNESDAY, June 23,
at 12½ o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of Executors.)
5 shs. 3d Avenue R. R.
3 shs. Broadway and 7th Av. R. R.
3 shs. 42d St., Manhat. and St. Nich. Av. R. R.
16 shs. American Bank Note Co.
20 shs. American Dis. Teleg. Co.
10 shs. American Teleg. and Cable Co.
6 shs. Dry Dock, East B'way and Battery R. R.
11 shs. Erie and Pittsburg R. R.
26 shs. Erie and Kalamazoo R. R.
13 shs. Central Fire Works Co. pref.
19 shs. Central Fire Works Co. common.
27 shs. Central Fire Works Co. pref.
20 shs. Central Fire Works Co., common.
25 shs. Consolidated Gas Co., Baltimore.
10 shs. New York Biscuit Co.
$1,000 Whitebreast Fuel Co., 6 p. c. Bond.
1 sh. Chemical Nat. Bank.
$5,000 Caledonia Mining and Mfg. Co. 1st Mtg. 6 p. c. Bonds,

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Tuesday, June 22, 1897.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
14½	14⅝	310	American Cotton Oil..	14¼	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
62	62⅝	200	Am. Cotton Oil pf...	62½	62½	62½	62½	+ ½
112	114	50	American Express ...	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛	.....
10⅜	11⅛	300	American Spirits Mfg.	11	11	11	11	.....
30½	30⅝	335	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf...	30¼	30½	30	30	— ⅝
122½	123	13,710	American Sugar Refs..	123½	123¾	122½	123	— ¼
106½	106¾	30	Am. Sugar Refs. pf...	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	.....
73⅜	74¼	2,860	American Tobacco ...	73	74½	73	74	+ ⅝
28	29	20	Ann Arbor pf	29	29	29	29	.....
12¼	12⅜	786	At., T. & S. F.....	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	.....
23⅞	24⅛	2,859	At., T. & S. F. pf....	23⅞	24¼	23⅞	24	+ ⅛
10½	11	200	Baltimore & Ohio....	11	11	11	11	+ ⅛
12⅜	12⅝	965	Bay State Gas	12½	12½	12¼	12½	.....
24	24½	454	Brooklyn Rapid Trans.	24	24¼	24	24¼	.....
108¼	109	370	Brooklyn Union Gas ..	108¼	108⅞	108¼	108⅝	.....
50⅜	50⅞	925	Canada Southern	50⅝	50⅞	50⅜	50⅞	+ ⅜
9⅝	10⅜	25	Central Pacific	9¾	9¾	9¾	9½	.....
17⅞	18	5,790	Chesapeake & Ohio...	17⅜	18¼	17⅜	18	+ ⅜
149	...	1	Chicago & Alton.....	153½	153½	153½	153½	.....
82½	82⅝	16,812	Chi., Bur. & Quincy..	81⅝	82⅝	81⅝	82½	+1
89⅝	89⅞	11,527	Chicago Gas	90	90⅞	89¾	89¾	.....
3	4	300	Chicago Great Western	3⅝	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	— ⅛
79⅝	79⅞	24,003	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	78½	79⅝	78⅜	79⅝	+ ⅜
138½	139½	200	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	139	139	139	139	.....
114½	114¾	14,451	Chi. & Northw.....	114¼	114½	113¾	114¼	.....
71¼	71⅜	7,685	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	71	71⅝	71	71¼	+ ⅛
24	24¼	610	C., C., C. & St. L....	24	24⅜	24	24¼	+ ⅛
19½	19¾	300	Colorado Fuel & Iron..	19½	19⅝	19½	19⅝	.....
2½	2⅝	250	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	2½	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
34¼	34⅜	722	Consolidated Ice.....	33¾	34⅜	33⅝	34⅜	+ ⅜
83	85	200	Consolidated Gas Co..	83	83	83	83	— ⅛
165	166	2,470	Consolidated Gas Co..	166¼	166¾	164½	165½	—1
107½	108	470	Delaware & Hudson...	107⅞	108	107⅜	108	.....
156	157	1,028	Del., Lack. & Western.	154	156	154	156	+3½
42⅜	43	100	Denver & R. G. pf...	42½	42¾	42½	42¾	+1¾
115¼	117	125	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	116	116	116	116	+ ¼
...	...	75	Ft. W. & D. C. Sta...	8	8	8	8	.....
33	33¼	1,477	General Electric	33	33¼	33	33⅛	+ ⅛
8¾	8⅞	100	Iowa Central	8½	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
23¼	24	200	Laclede Gas	22½	23½	22½	23½	— ⅛
79	83	100	Laclede Gas pf.....	80	80	80	80	—1½
13⅞	14⅜	645	Lake Erie & Western.	14½	14½	14	14	—1
68	69¾	1,112	Lake Erie & West. pf.	67½	69	67½	69	+2
174	175	1,158	Lake Shore	172	175	172	174½	+2¾
49¾	50	2,630	Louisville & Nashville.	50	50¼	49¾	49¾	.....
87	87½	632	Manhattan Con.....	87½	88⅜	87½	87¾	+ ⅜
110¾	111	664	Metropolitan Traction.	110⅝	111	110⅝	110⅞	+ ⅜
99	100	100	Michigan Central	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	+ ⅛
81	82¼	125	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf.	81¾	82	81½	81¾	+ ⅛
50	51	100	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf..	50¼	50½	50¼	50½	+ ⅛
49	50	200	Minnesota Iron.....	49	50	49	50	+1
12¾	13¼	1,200	Mo., Kan. & Texas...	12⅝	13⅜	12⅝	13	+ ⅛
31¾	31⅞	4,880	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf..	31¼	32	31⅛	31⅞	+ ⅛
19⅜	19⅝	5,405	Missouri Pacific	18⅝	19½	18⅜	19½	+ ⅝
28½	28⅝	400	National Lead Co....	28¼	28⅞	28¼	28⅝	— ⅛
95½	96¼	7	National Lead Co. pf..	95½	96½	95½	96½	.....
12½	13¼	100	National Linseed Oil..	13	13	13	13	.....
81¾	81⅞	2,900	New Jersey Central...	82¾	82⅝	81⅜	81⅞	— ⅛
102	102¼	6,805	New York Central....	101⅞	102½	101⅞	102¼	+ ⅛
13⅜	14	450	N. Y. Chi. & St. L....	13	13⅜	13	13½	+ ⅛
34½	35	1,500	N. Y., C. & S. L. 2d pf.	32¾	34½	32¾	34½	+ ⅛
27¾	27⅞	1,550	N. Y., Sus. & West. pf.	26¾	27½	26½	27¼	+ ⅛
29	30	28	Norfolk & Western pf.	29	30	29	30	.....
4¼	4½	260	North American.....	4¾	4¾	4¼	4⅝	— ⅛
14½	15	1,040	Northern Pacific	15	15	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
42¾	42⅝	7,700	Northern Pacific pf...	41⅝	42⅞	41⅝	42⅝	+ ⅛
54	55	145	Or. R. & Nav. pf.....	54	54	54	54	+1½
15⅛	15⅝	1,050	Or. S. L., wh. iss....	15¼	15⅝	15¼	15½	+ ⅛
29½	29⅝	950	Pacific Mail.....	29½	29⅝	29¼	29½	+ ⅛
12	13	500	P., C., C. & St. L....	12½	13	12½	13	+ ⅛
44	46	200	P., C., C. & St. L. pf..	45	45	45	45	+ ⅛
163½	165¼	195	Pull. Pal. Car Co....	165	165	165	165	+ ⅛
21⅜	21⅝	2,330	Reading	21⅜	21¾	21⅛	21⅝	+ ⅛
45⅞	46¼	844	Reading 1st pf.....	46	46	45¾	45¾	+ ⅛
27⅜	27⅞	714	Reading 2d pf.....	27½	27⅝	27½	27⅝	+ ⅛
8¼	8⅜	200	St. J. & G. I.....	8½	8½	8½	8½	.....
40¼	40⅝	230	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf...	40½	40½	40	40	— ⅛
11¾	12	1	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf....	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	.....
5⅝	5⅞	33	St. L. & San Fran....	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	.....
47⅜	48	2,705	St. L. & S.F.1st pf.ex d.	47⅜	48¼	47¼	47⅞	+ ⅛
16¼	16⅜	1,970	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf....	16¼	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜	+ ⅛
62¼	62⅝	8,955	St. Paul & Omaha.....	61¾	62¾	61¾	62⅜	+1¼
15¼	16	360	Southern Pacific	15⅜	15½	15¼	15¼	+ ⅛
9¼	9¾	275	Southern Railway ...	9½	9¾	9½	9¾	+ ⅛
29⅜	29¾	1,129	Southern Railway pf..	29	29¼	29	29¼	+ ⅛
5⅞	6	195	Standard R. & T.....	5¾	5¾	5½	5¾	.....
24¼	24½	4,135	Tenn. Coal & Iron....	24¼	24½	23⅝	24⅛	— ⅛
10⅝	10¼	1,731	Texas Pacific	10¼	10⅝	10¼	10½	+ ⅛
6⅜	6¼	800	Union Pacific	6¼	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	+ ⅛
1¾	2	100	U. P., Denver & Gulf.	2	2	2	2	.....
38	42	169	United States Express.	40	40	40	40	.....
7½	8	50	United States Leather.	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	.....
58¼	58⅝	900	U. S. Leather pf.....	58½	58⅝	58¼	58¼	— ⅛
12⅜	13¼	122	United States Rubber.	13	13	13	13	.....
60	62	2	U. S. Rubber pf.....	58¾	58¾	58¾	58¾	.....
6⅛	6¼	430	Wabash	6¼	6⅝	6¼	6⅜	.....
15¼	15⅝	345	Wabash pf.....	15⅝	15⅝	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
104	109	20	Wells-Fargo Express..	107	107	107	107	.....
82⅞	83¼	5,982	Western Union Tel...	83	83⅝	82¾	83	+ ⅛
¾	⅞	100	Wheeling & Lake Erie.	¾	¾	¾	¾	.....
Sales.....		191,546						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Spirits M Co 6s
2,000..... 76½
2,000..... 77
Ann Arbor 1st 4s
15,000..... 70½
2,000..... 80
Atch, Col & Pac 1st
5,000..... 28¾
At, T & S F gen 4s
500..... 84
15,000..... 83⅞
2,000..... 84
11,000..... 83⅞
18,000..... 84
22,000..... 84⅛
177,000..... 84¼
Adjustment 4s
5,000..... 50
5,000s3..... 50
20,000..... 50
1,500..... 50
59,000..... 50½
Austin & N W 1st
7,000..... 84¾
Brooklyn Elev 1st, Trust Co certfs
10,000..... 74½
Brooklyn R T 5s
5,000..... 80
5,000b3..... 80
3,000..... 79¾
1,000..... 80
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s
1,000..... 112⅜
21,000..... 112½
Bklyn W & W Co 5s
4,000..... 97
Cent Ohio reorg 1st
2,000..... 97½
Cent of N J gen 5s
7,000..... 111½
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s
10,000..... 75½
24,000b3..... 75⅝
5,000..... 75¾
31,000..... 76
Ches & Ohio con 5s
20,000..... 111
Chi, B & Q, Neb ext 4s
4,000..... 91¾
5,000..... 91⅞
2,000..... 92
Chi, B & Q deb 5s
2,000..... 102
Chi & East Ill cons
2,000..... 126
Chi & East Ill gen 5s
2,000..... 100
Chi & Nor Pac 1st, Tr Co certfs
5,000..... 42½
10,000..... 42½
1,000..... 42⅜
Chi & N W S F 6s
1,000..... 117¼
20,000..... 117½
Chi & N W ext 4s
1,000..... 104½
4,000..... 104¼
Chi, R I & P ext 5s
4,000s20F..... 107⅛
2,000s20F..... 107⅜
2,000s20F..... 107¼
1,000..... 107½
7,000..... 107⅜
10,000..... 107⅝
Chi, R I & P deb 5s
1,000..... 99
Chi & West Ind 1st
2,000..... 106
Col & Ninth Av 1st
5,000..... 117¾
10,000..... 118½
Den & Rio Grande 4s
4,000..... 90
D M & Ft D 1st 2½s
2,000..... 64
Detroit Gas Co 5s
3,000..... 81¾
2,000..... 82
Dul & Iron Range 1st
2,000..... 100¼
1,000..... 101
East Tenn, Va & Ga con 5s
11,000..... 108⅝
E Tenn, Va & Ga 1st.
1,000..... 111
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y con 5s
2,000..... 114⅜
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y 1st 5s
10,000..... 113
Edison Elec Ill Co of Brooklyn 1st
25,000..... 113⅛
Eliz, Lex & B S 5s
1,000..... 100½
Erie 1st con 7s
2,000..... 143
Erie gen lien 3-4s
2,000..... 66⅝
Erie 4s prior bonds
5,000..... 91⅝
Ft W & D C 1st
5,000..... 63
Total sales..... $1,728,000

Gal, Har'g & San An, Mex & Pac 1st 5s
10,000..... 80
5,000..... 80¼
Gen Elec Co deb 5s
6,000..... 98¾
Ga Pac 1st 5-6s
2,000..... 118¼
1,000..... 118¾
Han & St Jo cons
7,000..... 121¼
H & Tex Cent G M 4s
1,000..... 68
1,000..... 68⅜
5,000..... 68½
Ill Cent, Western Line 1st 4s
4,000..... 105½
Ind, Dec & West 1st
2,000..... 104
Int & Gt Nor 1st
10,000..... 119
Int & Gt Nor 2d mtge
18,000..... 80
Int & Gt Nor 3d mtge
1,000..... 40
Kan Pac 1st cons, Trust Co certfs
8,000..... 74½
Kentucky Cent 1st 4s
5,000..... 80⅜
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre con, assented
2,000..... 96½
Lehigh & Hudson R M 5s
1,000..... 78
Lex Av & Pav Fy 1st
1,000..... 118
10,000..... 118½
5,000..... 118
Long Island G M 4s
1,000..... 87
Louis & Nash cons
4,000..... 103⅞
Louis & Nash unified gold 4s
15,000..... 82½
4,000..... 82⅝
Manhattan Ry con 4s
1,000..... 94
20,000..... 94¾
5,000..... 95
Metropolitan Elev 2d
19,000..... 104¾
1,000..... 105
Mich Cent cons 7s
2,000..... 116¼
Mil & Northern 1st, 1910, main line
1,000..... 118
Mil & St P, Chi & Pac 6s
1,000..... 121½
Southwest Div
2,000..... 119½
Mil & St Paul cons
10,000s3..... 138½
6,000..... 139¼
Minn & St L con 5s
3,000..... 103⅜
Mo, K & T 1st 4s
3,000s20F..... 83½
2,000..... 83⅞
3,000..... 83⅜
5,500..... 83⅝
2,000..... 83⅞
Mo, K & T 2d 4s
3,000..... 61¼
Mo, K & T of T 5s
1,000..... 79
Mo Pac 1st cons
5,000s20F..... 80½
2,000..... 80¾
1,000..... 81
Nash, C & St L con
3,000..... 99½
Nash, C & St L 1st
4,000..... 133
15,000..... 133½
Nat Starch Mfg Co 1st
1,000..... 101
N Y Cent 1st coup
1,000..... 120⅝
N Y Cent deb 4s
2,000..... 103½
N Y, O & W con 5s
2,000..... 109½
1,000..... 109½
Registered
2,000..... 107¾
3,000..... 107¼
6,000..... 107⅛
15,000..... 107⅜
N Y, O & W refdg 4s
5,000..... 96
1,000..... 95½
N Y, S & W 1st refdg 5s
12,000..... 104¼
Norf & W Ry con 4s
1,500..... 73¼
North Pac 1st 6s
1,000..... 120
1,000..... 119½
Nor Pac gen lien 3s
1,500..... 57
10,000..... 57
18,000..... 56⅞
87,000..... 57

Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s
1,000..... 90
500..... 90⅜
4,000..... 90¼
8,000..... 90½
5,000s10F..... 90⅛
Ohio & Miss con S F
10,000..... 105½
Ohio & Miss cons
7,000..... 105¼
Ohio Southern G M 4s
18,000..... 9
Omaha & St L 1st, Trust Co certfs
1,000..... 55
Oregon S L & U N con, Trust Co certfs
6,000..... 44¼
Oregon S L & U N con
6,000..... 90*
5,000s10F..... 90½
Ohio & Miss con S F
10,000..... 105½
Ohio & Miss cons
7,000..... 105¼
Ohio Southern G M 4s
18,000..s 9
People's G & C of Chi 2d
1,000..... 107½
Pitts, Cin & St L 1st
1,000..... 110½
P, C, C & St L 4½s, Series B
1,000..... 111
Pitts & West 1st 4s
1,000..... 72
Rens & Sar 1st
1,000..... 146½
Reading Co gen 4s
8,000..... 83⅞
11,000b3..... 83⅞
15,000..... 84
Rio Grande West 1st
1,000..... 76¾
4,000..... 76½
St Jo & G I 2-3-4s
1,000..... 65½
St L & S F G M 5s
6,000..... 100⅝
14,000s20F..... 100⅞
St L & S F gen 6s
5,000..... 115½
St P & Nor Pac 6s
3,000..... 129
San An & Ar Pass 4s
1,000..... 58⅜
8,000..... 59
10,000..... 59¼
Sch Val & N E 4s
10,000..... 83
10,000s20F..... 82¾
Southern Ry 1st 5s
1,000..... 92¼
1,000..... 92½
2,000..... 92¼
Standard R & T 6s
5,000..... 67¾
3,000..... 67
Tex & Pac 1st 5s
1,000..... 90⅞
3,000..... 91
Tex & Pac 2d inc
6,000..... 25
1,000..... 25¼
2,000b3..... 25¾
3,000..... 25⅞
12,000..... 25⅝
1,000..... 25½
10,000..... 25¾
5,000..... 25⅝
45,000..... 25¼
15,000..... 25½
Tol & Ohio Cent 1st
2,000..... 105
Union Pac ext S F 8s, Tr Co certfs
4,000..... 92
5,000..... 93
5,000..... 93½
Union Pac 1st, 1890, Tr Co certfs, ex matured coups
4,000..... 106
Utah & Northern 7s
180,000..... 117¾
Wabash 1st 5s
5,000..... 104¼
4,800..... 104½
2,000..... 104¼
Wabash 2d 5s
1,000..... 70½
7,000..... 70¾
West Shore gtd 4s
2,000..... 109⅝
1,000..... 109½
Registered
2,000..... 107⅜
3,000..... 107¼
6,000..... 107⅛
15,000..... 107⅜
Western Gas Co 5s
6,000..... 96½
W N Y & P 1st
5,000..... 109½
Wheeling & L E 1st
1,000..... 84
Wisconsin Cent Co 7s
5,000..... 74
Trust Co certfs
15,000..... 34

Unlisted Securities.

Fort Wayne Electric..... ½
Merced Gold Mining..... 9
Old Dominion Copper Mining..... 18⅞ 19
*Ex dividend.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BRIGGS, JAMES A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES A. BRIGGS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of Fred'k H. Cooke, 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of December next.—Dated New York, the first day of June, 1897. FRANK A. ERWIN, Executor, FRED'K H. COOKE, Attorney for Executor, 120 Broadway. je2-law27wW

SURROGATE NOTICES.

FRANCIS P. BASSETT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCIS P. BASSETT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Carsten Wendt, No. 20 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 22d day of December next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of June, 1897.

IRA B. BASSETT, Executor.
Carsten Wendt, Attorney for Executor, No. 20 Nassau Street, New York, N. Y. je16-law6mW

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	96¾	...
4s, r., 1907	111¼	111⅜
4s, c., 1907	113	113⅛
4s, r., 1925	124⅞	125⅛
4s, c., 1925	125	125⅛
5s, r., 1904	114	114½
5s, c., 1904	114	114⅝
Currency 6s, 1898	101½	...
Currency 6s, 1899	104½	...
Cherokee 4s, 1898	101¾	...
Cherokee 4s, 1899	101¾	...
Adams Express	150	155
Alb. & Sus.	172	...
Alt. & T. H., t. r.	60	63
Am. Coal	110	125
Am. T. & C.	90	93
Am. Tobacco pf	1.06½	...
Ann Arbor	9	11
At. & Pac.	...	¾
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	2½	3½
Bell. & So. Ill. pf.	125	...
Boston & L. pf.	105	107
Brunswick Co.	...	⅛
Burl., R. & P.	...	20
Burl., R. & P. pf.	...	90
Bur., C. R. & N.	65	75
Canadian Pacific	61	62
Capital Traction	53	56
Chi. & Alton pf.	162	...
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	97	40
C. & E. Ill. pf., new	95	98
Chi. & N. W. pf.	159	...
Cleve. & Pitts.	164	170
Col. C. & I. Dev.	⅝	1¼
C. C. & I., Dev. pf.	2½	3
Col. Fuel & I. pf.	...	87
Col. & H. Coal, all	...	...
Consol. Cable	160	...
Consol. Coal	88	...
Den. & R. G.	11	12
D. M. & Ft. D.	8½	9½
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	65	...
D., S. S. & A.	3	3⅝
E. E. I. of Brklyn.	107	...
Erie	14	14½
Erie 1st pf.	32½	...
Erie 2d pf.	18¾	19½
Ev. & T. H.	18	20
Flint & P. M.	...	7½
F. & P. M. pf.	20	...
Gt. Nor. pf.	120	125
G. B. & West.	35	40
G. B. & W., Deb., A.	40	50
G. B. & W., Deb., B.	...	4½
Harlem	312	...
Homestake	35	38
Illinois Central	96½	97½
Ill. Cent. l. l.	93	...
Ill. Steel Co.	36	38¾
Iowa Cent. pf.	27½	29
Jeff. & C. Coal pf.	35	...
Joliet & Chicago	156	...
Kan. & Mich.	3	6
Keokuk & D. M.	2	4
K. & D. M. pf.	10⅝	14
Long Island	41	50
Mah. Coal R.	125	...
Mah. Coal R. pf.	100	115
Man. Beach	5	9
Md. Coal pf.	40	60
Mexican Central	9½	9½
Mex. Nat. certfs.	1½	1⅝
Minn. & St. L.	19¼	20
Mobile & Ohio	20	22
Morris & Essex	164	167
National Starch	5	5¾
Nat. St. 1st pf.	55	60
Nat. St. 2d pf.	15	20
New Cent. C.	5½	7½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas	71¾	72¾
N. Y. & E. R. Gas pf.	...	48
N. Y. & N. H.	172	175
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	70	75
N. Y., O. & W.	14¾	14¾
N. Y. & S. W.	9⅞	10½
Norfolk Southern.	60	70
Nor. & West.	10¾	12
Nor. West. Tel.	110	...
Ohio Southern	...	5
Ont. Mining	6¾	7¾
Ore. R. & N.	20	22
Penn. Coal	325	...
Peo., Dec. & Ev.	⅛	¼
Peo. & Eastern.	3	6
P., Ft. W. & C.	107	172
Quicksilver	1	2
Quicksilver pf.	7	8½
Rens. & Saratoga	178	182
Rio G. W. pf.	...	88½
St. L. S. W.	3	3½
St. L. S. W. pf.	8½	9
St. P. & Duluth.	21½	23
St. P. & D. pf.	74	85
St. P., M. & M.	116	124
St. P. & O. pf.	142	145
Stl. bull. certfs.	60¾	60¾
Tol. & Ohio Cent.	24	25½
Tol. & O. C. pf.	40	70
West. Union Beef.	7¼	9
W. & L. E. pf.	3	4

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

CLEVELAND, LORAIN & WHEELING—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Mileage	192	192	192
2d week June	$27,707	$35,106	$21,596
From Jan. 1	531,472	609,834	508,125

FLINT & PERE MARQUETTE—

Mileage	648	635	635
2d week June	$46,516	$49,041	$46,614
From Jan. 1	1,195,620	1,223,871	1,098,288

KANSAS CITY, FORT SCOTT & MEMPHIS—

Mileage	961	961	961
2d week June	$69,696	$63,915	$62,705
From Jan. 1	1,791151	1,683,169	1,586,358

KANSAS CITY, MEMPHIS & BIRMINGHAM—

Mileage	276	276	276
2d week June	$19,275	$18,539	$17,862
From Jan. 1	515,496	473,462	393,601

NORFOLK & WESTERN—

Mileage	1,570	1,570	1,570
2d week June	$223,428	$218,956	$136,280
From Oct. 1	7,444,172	7,914,079	...

ALLEGHENY VALLEY, for May—

Gross earnings	206,168	196,717	216,601
Op. Expenses	122,527	123,980	122,373
Net earnings	83,640	74,737	94,227
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	931,847	953,702	2,192,408
Op. expenses	590,846	636,242	1,296,477
Net earnings	341,001	317,459	895,929

BUFFALO & SUSQUEHANNA for May—

Gross earnings	49,286	44,351	82,973
Op. Expenses	23,870	22,959	19,336
Net earnings	25,416	21,292	18,637
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	530,930	448,111	317,446
Op. Expenses	277,668	247,870	195,209
Net earnings	278,262	200,241	122,237

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10,890	Am. Sp. Mfg.	11	11	11	11
10,890	Am. Sugar Refs.	123⅜	123⅜	122¼	123
140	Am. Tobacco	74	74½	74	74½
30	A., T. & S. F.	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
502	A., T. & S. F. pf.	24	24	23¾	23¾
10	C., C. C. & St. L.	24	24	24	24
2,470	Chicago Gas	90	90¾	89¾	89¾
3,590	C., R. I. & P.	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾
6,580	Chi., Bur. & Q.	81⅝	82⅜	81⅝	82⅜
12,060	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	79⅞	80	79⅜	79⅝
30	Ches. & Ohio	17⅜	18¼	17⅜	18¼
2,470	C., St. P., M. & O.	61¾	62¼	61¾	61¾
1,414	Cent. of N.	82⅜	82⅜	81⅞	81⅞
2,880	Chi. & Northw.	111¾	114	111¾	114
20	Del. & Hudson	108	108	108	108
50	Gen. Electric	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾
800	Louis. & Nash	50	50¼	49⅝	50
30	Manhattan	87½	87¾	87½	87½
720	Mo. Pacific	18¾	19⅜	18¾	19¼
20	Mo., K. & T. pf.	32	32	32	32
50	N. Y. Central	102⅜	102½	102¼	102½
1,010	Nor. Pac. pf.	41¼	41¾	41¼	42¾
540	Reading	21⅝	21⅝	21⅜	21⅝
40	Southern pf.	29	29¼	29	29¼
700	Tenn. C. & I.	24¼	24¼	23⅝	23⅞
40	Texas Pacific	10½	10½	10½	10⅝
120	Union Pacific	6¼	6⅜	6¼	6⅜
10	U. S. Rubber	12⅞	12⅞	12¾	12¾
810	West. Union	83¼	83½	82¾	83
47,382					

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$10,000	A., T. & S. F. adj.	50¼	50¾	50	50
2,000	Int. & G. N.	80	80	80	80
2,000	Nor. Pac. 1st	119½	119½	119½	119½
5,000	Wabash 2d	71	71	70¾	70¾
$21,000					

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, June 22.—The copper shares resumed leadership in the Boston market on evidences of advance in the price of the metal, which appears to have sold freely at 11¼ cents, the amount involved in recent transactions being estimated at as high as 5,000,000 pounds. The Calumet and Hecla has been selling above 11 cents for several days, and its stock of copper on hand is not large. Improved prospects of general business have stimulated demand, and the rise is healthful and natural. Calumet and Hecla rose 5, to 390; Montana 2½, to 132; Butte 1, to 22¾; Old Dominion ¾, to 19; Tamarack Junior 2¼, to 19; Osceola ¾, to 32¾, and Quincy 1, to 113. The general market was firm without particular feature save uniform strength. The gain in Mexican Central securities was sustained. Lamson Store Service lost ¾ more, to 14½, rallying to 15¾.

Closing bid and asked:

Railroad Companies.

Boston & Albany	213
Boston & Lowell	209
Boston & Maine	160
Boston & Providence	290*
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards	102¾
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards pf.	106
Pittsburg pf.	94½
Old Colony	178
West End	84½
West End pf.	94¾
Wisconsin Central	14½
Oregon Short Line	18½

Mining Companies.

Aetna, quicksilver	4
Alloues	1
Arnold	3½
Atlantic	22
Boston & Cripple Creek	12
Boston & Montana	131¾
Butte & Boston	22¼
Calumet & Hecla	390
Centennial	7¼
Franklin	16½
Gold Coin Mines	4¾
Kearsarge	18
Napa, quicksilver	1½
Osceola	32½
Pioneer, gold	4 1-16
Quincy	112
Santa Ysabel	14
Tamarack	119

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Columbus Avenue Property Traded—Other Sales and Auction Room Dealings.

A. L. Mordecai & Son, together with Frank Hughes, have sold, for Leopold Kahn, to Charles B. Barkley, the five-story apartment house, with store, southeast corner of Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, 46 by 100; also, for Leopold Kahn, the five-story single flat, 156 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, 25 by 99.11.

The same brokers have sold, for Leopold Kahn, to William R. H. Martin, the seven-story apartment house Aylsmere, southeast corner of Columbus Avenue and Seventy-sixth Street, 102.2 by 100. This transaction is to a large extent a trade, and in part payment the buyer gives a number of lots and dwellings along Flatbush and East New York Avenues and on Ocean Avenue, facing Prospect Park, Brooklyn, together with some property at Passaic, N. J.

Arthur and Daniel P. Ingraham have sold to Louis J. Horowitz the three-story and basement bronwstone-front dwelling 425 Pleasant Avenue, 16 by 66.

No confirmation could be obtained yesterday of the report that Francis O. Matthiessen had purchased a plot adjoining his Standard Storage Warehouse Company property at the northwest corner of Broadway and Fifty-third Street. While it is true that Mr. Matthiessen has a transaction pending, it is not probable, from what could be gathered at his office and that of George R. Read, the broker mentioned in connection with the sale, that the negotiations involve any property at the location named.

Another rumor which gained considerable currency, but concerning which no details could be learned, is that another large tract in the Hunt's Point section of the Twenty-third Ward has been purchased by a syndicate. The sale is said to involve a larger amount than the one recently closed in which George Crocker was the purchaser.

The two principal offerings at auction yesterday were bought in by parties in interest. In the Trinity Building Salesroom the country seat of the late Dr. Charles R. Gill, at West-Park-on-Hudson, was knocked down to J. A. Gill for $15,000, and at 59 Liberty Street the four-story brick dwelling at the southeast corner of Irving Place and East Sixteenth Street, together with 124 East Sixteenth Street, similar and adjoining, was sold to Christina Ottmann for $80,000.

At 111 Broadway James L. Wells sold at executor's sale, to George Storminger, for $4,300, the three-story frame dwelling 564 East One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, 25 by 118.5.

Peter F. Meyer & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Virginia D. Furman, for $10,000, the four-story stone-front tenement, with stores, 2,206 Second Avenue, 20 by 80.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, partition sale, Frank M. Buck, referee, Second Street, (formerly Second Avenue, in the Town of Westchester,) north side, Lot 505 on map of village of Wakefield, 100 by 100, vacant.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Norman T. M. Melliss, referee, 29 West Ninety-fourth Street, south side, 181.3 feet west of Central Park West, 18.3 by 100.5, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $24,235;

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Lewis L. Delafield, referee, southeast corner of Broadway and Thirty-ninth Street, 107 by 144.8 by 108.11 by 68.3, leasehold interest of the Casino Company and others in the Casino.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Thomas J. Donelly, referee, 63 to 71 Mangin Street, west side, 75 feet south of Rivington Street, 125 by 98.11 by 125 by 90, eight three-story brick tenements. Due on judgment, $20,768.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, William G. Davies, referee, 237 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, north side, 216 feet west of Second Avenue, 16.8 by 100.10, three-story brick dwelling; 122 West Nineteenth Street, south side, about 305 feet west of Sixth Avenue, 25 by 100, three-story brick dwelling, with four-story brick dwelling at rear; 129 West Nineteenth Street, north side, about 305 feet west of Sixth Avenue, 20.5 by 92, four-story brick tenement, with stores and four-story brick tenement at rear; 131 West Nineteenth Street, north side, 356.1 feet west of Sixth Avenue, 20.5 by 92, four-story brick tenement with stores, and four-story brick tenement at rear; 407 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, north side, 94 feet east of First Avenue, 25 by 100.10, two story frame dwelling; 318 East Fifty-sixth Street, south side, 230 feet east of Second Avenue, 20 by 100.5, two-story brick dwelling.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John H. O'Brien, referee, 213 to 217 East Twenty-fourth Street, north side, 195.2 feet east of Third Avenue, 68.4 by 98.8, two and three story brick stables. Due on judgment, $27,556.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John Delahunty, referee, 203 and 205 West One Hundred and Second Street, north side, 100 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 60 by 100, two five-story stone-front flats. Due on judgment, $4,458; subject to other mortgages for $60,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 131 and 133 Sullivan Street and 183 and 185 Prince Street, for a five-story brick tenement, with store, 50.1 by 90; Mary E. Gregory of 59 West Forty-seventh Street, owner; Stephenson & Greene of Temple Court, architects; cost, $40,000.

Manhattan Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, for a five-story brick flat, 25.11 by 90; also, One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, north side, 95 feet east of Manhattan Avenue, for a five-story brick flat, 25 by 94.5; also, Manhattan Avenue, 25.11 No. 2,114 to 2,120 north of One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, for three five-story brick flats, each 25 by 80; David Richey of 146 West Eighty-second Street, owner; G. A. Schellenger of 128 Broadway, architect; cost, $102,000.

Bathgate Avenue, west side, 263 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, for a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, 18.6 by 45; Sarah Farrell of 2,255 Bathgate Avenue, owner; J. G. Robinson of 1,998 Bathgate Avenue, architect; cost, $2,000.

Lafontaine Avenue, east side, 189.4 feet south of One Hundred and Eightieth Street, for a two-story frame dwelling and stable, 24 by 25; John Cahill of 2,083 Arthur Avenue, owner; J. J. Vreeland of 709 Tremont Avenue, architect; cost, $2,000.

Eleventh Street, north side, 105 feet west of Avenue D, Unionport, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 37; Dina Conrad of Morris Park Avenue, owner; Henry Conrad, architect; cost, $2,000.

Alterations.

Park Avenue, southeast corner of Fiftieth Street, to a five-story brick School of Mines; Trustees of Columbia University of 63 East Forty-ninth Street, owners; Charles H. Hoffmann Company of 309 West Thirty-sixth Street, builders; cost, $1,000.

No. 305 West Seventy-fifth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; Clara Bucknall, owner; Cox & Cameron of 219 East Fifty-first Street, builders; cost, $700.

No. 45 West Fifty-eighth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; G. J. Westlar of 45 West Fifty-eighth Street, owner; De Lemos & Cordes, architects; cost, $1,500.

No. 223 West Ninety-ninth Street, to a three-story frame dwelling; St. Michael's Protestant Episcopal Church, owner; Alexander Fowler of 595 East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, architect; cost, $3,400.

No. 200 Madison Street, to a three-story and basement mechanic synagogue and meeting rooms; Samuel Silberman, President, &c., of 246 Division Street, owner; Michael Bernstein of 341 East Broadway, architect; cost, $3,500.

Battery Park, alterations to the Aquarium, city, owner; Julius F. Monckurtz, Arsenal, Central Park, architect; cost, $500.

One Hundred and Sixteenth to One Hundred and Twentieth Street, Boulevard and Amsterdam Avenue, to a four-story brick and stone hall; Trustees of Columbia University, owners; James C. Hals & Sons, builders; cost, $4,000.

Same property, to a three-story brick and frame college hall; same owners and builders; cost, $3,000.

No. 318 Tenth Avenue, to a three-story brick dwelling, with store; John Daniels, premises, owner; J. L. Jordan of 440 West Twenty-eighth Street, architect; cost, $500.

Sixth Street, southwest corner of Second Avenue, to a five-story brick tenement, with store; Frederick Stoizenberger of Fourth Street and First Avenue, owner; Charles Frentz of 153 Fourth Avenue, architect; cost, $400.

No. 63 Orchard Street, to a five-story brick store; E. Ridley & Sons, owners; Franklin Baylies, Bible House, architect; cost, $6,000.

One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, south side, 300 feet east of Gerard Avenue, to a two-story frame dwelling; Elizabeth Schilling, premises, owner; George Hoffman of 529 Broadway, architect; cost, $400.

Mortgages Recorded.

Mortgages Recorded June 22.

ALLAN, John, and wife to Leonidas P. Williams, trustee; n s of 170th St, 100.1 ft w of Bristow St and two adjoining lots, two mortgages; 3 years..... 6,750
BACHARACH, Joseph and Fanny, to the Institution for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks; 347 Greenwich St, 5 years..... 35,000
BACHARACH, Babetta, to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; 17 East 31st St, 4 years..... 17,500
BASS, Nathan, and his wife to Morris Goldstein; n s of 75th St, 105 ft w of 2d Av, 1 year..... 2,500
BEARD, Francis G. W., to Frederic J. Middlebrook; s s of 82d St, 175.4 ft e of 8th Av, 3 years..... 20,000
BICKELHAUPT, George, and wife to the Franklin Savings Bank of New York; w s of West End Av, 75.11 ft n of 101st St, 1 year..... 20,000
BRIGGS, Mary B., to Sarah E. Whitbeck; Lot 403, Block M, map of the property of Hudson, P. Rose, Mapes estate, 3 years..... 1,775
BUONOCORE, Domenico, and wife to Eleonora Robusto; n s of Spring St, 36.4 ft w of Mott St, 2 years..... 1,000
CASSAGNE, Leodie A. V., to fleloise L. Jouffret; 169 West 10th St, 1 year..... 1,000
CHRISTIAN, Louisa M., to John J. Schwartz; 131 East 45th St, 1 year..... 4,000
COFFIN, Lydia B., to Jonas B. Kissam; 258 West 72d St, 3 years..... 10,000
CUTTNER, Fannie and Samuel A., to Henry Burden, as trustee, &c., of Henry Burden, deceased; 149 East Houston St, 3 years..... 26,000
DECKER, Paul G., and others, trustees, &c., to Charles Unangst; n s of 144th St, 200 ft e of Brook Av, one-half year, (three mortgages)..... 4,500
DENISON, Egbert C., to Alice C. Crowell; 84 Dey St, 3 years..... 15,000
EVANS, Daniel P. Ingraham and to Marguerite Belissier; 510 Broome St, 1 year..... 12,000
FARLEY, Thomas, and wife to James K. Giles; w s of Intervale Av, 397.10 ft n of Westchester Av, 3 years..... 1,000
FITZSIMONS, Michael, and wife to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 11th Av, s e corner of 41st St, 1 year..... 7,000
FITZSIMONS, Michael, and wife to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; e s of 11th Av, 18.7 ft s of 41st St, 1 year..... 5,000
GAHAGAN, Thomas, to the Franklin Savings Bank; s s of 44th St, 200 ft w of 9th Av, 1 year..... 3,000
GEBHARDT, Lena, to Adolph G. Hupfel; n w corner of Brook Av and 146th St, demand..... 6,700
GEIS, Mathias, and wife to the John Eichler Brewing Company; n s of highway leading from Westchester Village to Village of West Farms, 4¼ rods from Methodist Episcopal Church, 24th Ward, 1 year..... 1,000
GRAHAM, Catharine and John, to the executors of Henry Eagle, deceased; s s of 11th St, 260 ft w of 2d Av, 3 years..... 2,000
GREACEN, James P., and Robert J., to Elizabeth J. Childs and another, trustees, &c., of Amsterdam Av, 74.11 ft s of 160th St, 3 years..... 3,000
GREFF, August, and wife to Annie R. Bauerdorf; s e corner of 11th Av and 180th St, 3 years..... 3,000
HANFT, John B., and wife to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; n s of 87th St, 580.5 ft w of 3d Av, 1 year..... 1,000
HERTZ, Katharine, and others, heirs of J. F. W. Hertz, to Paul Goldberg; Lot 277, map of Washingtonville, 2 years..... 200
HOFFMAN, Edward D., to Elizabeth Minturn; n s of 114th St, 145 ft e of 1st Av, 5 years..... 18,000
KIPP, Amelia R., to Laura B. Riggs; s s of Perry St, 80 ft w of Washington St, 3 years..... 3,000
LATHS, George, and wife to John Bussing Jr.; Lot 52, map of Olinville, 24th Ward, 3 years..... 1,000
LAVELLE, Martha C., to Twelfth Ward Savings Bank; w s of Hoe St, 97.3 ft s of Franklin Av, Wilcox, n e corner of 170th St and Prospect Av, 3 years..... 950
WALLACE, Robert, and Peter Wagner and wives to Eliza M. Pelgram; s s of 70th St, 100 ft w of Central Park West, 3 years..... 25,000
WALLACE, Robert, and Peter Wagner and wives to Eliza M. Pelgram; s s of 70th St, 129 ft w of Central Park West, 3 years..... 25,000
WILLIAMS, Thomas, and wife to Judson S. Todd; n s of 137th St, 155 ft e of St. Ann's Av, one-half year..... 1,250

Assignments of Mortgages.

BOGARDUS, Priscilla, administratrix, &c., to Dora A. Valentine, as administratrix of Thomas F. Valentine..... $3,500
DUNN, Mary, executor of Thomas Kennedy, to Michael Kennedy, as trustee, &c..... 1
ERNO, Carl, and Caroline Lutz, to August Schow..... 1,500
HAUBERT, Charles H., to Judson S. Todd. 1
KUEHNE, William, executor, &c., of Mathilda Kayser, to Antonia Seelesgburg..... 2,043
MOSES, Solomon, executor of Herman Friedlander, to William Mylius..... 5,775
POOR, Anna L., executrix, &c., of Mary A. Easton, to New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, trustee of Mary A. Easton, &c..... 1
REMMEY, John F., to J. Howard Remmey..... 1,500
STEINWENDER, Julius, as Guardian, &c., to Leonore Steinwender..... 3,059
TODD, Judson S., to F. T. Nesbit..... 1
THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK to Catharine C. Middleton..... 7,021
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States; s e corner Lexington Av and 29th St..... 20,000
THE NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE and Trust Company to Mary F. Stoughton, executrix, &c., of John W. Stoughton, &c..... 1
WILCOX, Franklin A., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company..... 950

Recorded Mortgages.

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 74.11 ft s of 160th St, 25x100; Robert A. Greacen to James P. Greacen and another.....
BARKER AV, e s, 91 ft n of Sheridan St, 24x65; Ida L. Jenkins and others to Maximilian Toch and another..... $1
BATHGATE AV, w s, 216 ft s of 175th St, 24x120; Lillie C. Clonner to James T. Smith..... 500
BROOME ST, 510, 19.5x9x irregular; Marguerite Pelissier to Robert A. Evans..... 21,000
FORT WASHINGTON AV, centre line, 329.3 ft n s line of estate of Lucius Chittenden, 114.3x303.3x110.2x288.9; also other property adjoining; Charles H. Blair, referee, to Henry Diedel..... 10,000
INTERVALE AV, w s, 893.10 ft n of Westchester Av, 25x100; James K. Gillies and wife to Thomas Farley and wife. 1
JACKSON AV, e s, 198 ft n of 165th St, 37.6x76; John F. Rennedy to Charles Fuchs..... 1
JOHNSON AV, n corner of Samuel St, 66x150; John P. Crosby, referee, to Henry Schaefer..... 250
LENOX AV, s e corner of 115th St, 25.11 x100x irregular; William L. Hamilton and wife to John Glass, Jr..... 100
LOTS 5, 6 to 23, 30, 44, 45, 46, 62 to 77, map of section B, Sackett estate; Weatherby Farm ; Miles Hughes to the Van Nest Land and Improvement Company.. 1
PERRY ST, s s, 80 ft w of Washington St, 20x75.4x20x78; Sarah M. Mandeville and others, executors, to Amelia R. Kipp..... 14,000
PROSPECT AV, n e corner of 170th St, 23.2x103.4x22.3x100.1; Franklin A. Wilcox and wife to W. de Lancey Ward..... 900
STANTON ST, n s, 92.6 ft e of Chrystie St, 20x100; Henry B. Sire to John G. Norris. 1
77TH AV, e s, being of Lot 1,200, map of Wakefield; Rosie Roland to Theodore Sponheimer, ½ part..... 2,700
15TH AV, s w s, 205.6 ft n w of 4th Av, 33.4x114; Bridge St. Stanwood Menken, referee, to Anna M. Shell..... 2,500
15TH AV, s w s, 238.10 ft n w of 4th Av, 33.4x114, William's Bridge; S. Stanwood Menken, referee, to Anna M. Shell..... 2,500
15TH AV, s w s, 272.2 ft n w of 4th Av, 33.4x114, William's Bridge; S. Stanwood Menken, referee, to Francis G. W. Beard..... 2,500
227 ST, e s, 175.4 ft e of 8th Av, 25.1x109.10x25x108.2; G. Thornton Warren, referee, to Francis G. W. Beard..... 27,000
23D ST, 127 East, 23x98.9; American Society of Civil Engineers to Henry Steeger 60,000
35TH ST, s s, 475 ft w of 9th Av, 23x98.9; Charles W. Lindsley and wife to Mary Fitzgibbon..... 10
72D ST, n s, 68 ft w of Columbus Av, 17x102.2; Hattie S. Edwards to William Ziegler..... 1
81ST ST, 303 West, 17x82; Benjamin B. Van Derveer and wife to Laura Porter.. 22,500
84TH ST, 273 West; Laura Porter to Fanny B. Van Derveer..... 17,000
91ST ST, 284.1 ft e of 5th Av, 17x100.8; Mary H. O'Reilly, individually and as trustee, to Babetta Bacharach..... 100
92D ST, s s, 255.7 ft e of 5th Av, runs w .0%x100.8; Jonas M. Libbey to Huldah F. Vincent..... 1
106TH ST, n s, 25 ft e of Manhattan Av, 30x100.11; Samuel J. Springer to Mollie Lowenthal and another..... 48,000
106TH ST, n s, 25 ft e of Manhattan Av, 30x100.11; Katharina Rossi to Samuel J. Springer, executor, &c..... 1
121st St, s s, 304 ft w of 7th Av, 17x100.11; Edwin W. Fullam to Mary Scully. 1
114TH ST, n s, 145 ft e of 1st Av, 32.10x100.10; William A. Avis, Executor, to E. D. Hoffman..... 22,250
116TH ST, s s, 127.4 ft e of Pleasant Av, 16.8x100.11; Elisa Lucie M. Harcq to Moser Arndstein..... 1
119TH ST, 588 East, 17.11x100.11; Edward Jacobs, referee, to Florence G. Joseph.. 3,700
123D ST, s s, 365 ft e of 4th Av, 16.8x100.11; Eliza A. Miller and another to Henry T. Drowne..... 1
127TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 2d Av, 30x99.11; Edward L. Patterson, referee, to Charles W. Dayton..... 5,000
148TH ST, s s, 500 ft e of Boulevard, 52.5 x200x43.8x199.10; also 147th St, s s, 525 ft w of Boulevard, 18.8x irregular; Charles H. Stone as Executor to Frank G. O'Rorke..... 2,000
148TH ST, s s, 500 ft w of Boulevard, 52.5 x200x43.8x199.10; also 147th St, s s, 525 ft w of Boulevard, 18.8x irregular; Lucy A. Hale and another to Frank T. O'Rorke..... 4,000
134TH ST, s s, 25 ft e of Brown Place, 25x100; Elizabeth R. Coffin to Frederick W. Devoe..... 4,000
137TH ST, 307 West, 15x99.11; Fanny Kempner to Isidor H. Kempner..... 10
163TH ST, s s, 146 ft w of Trinity Av, 18x120; Catherine Grote to Emma M. Grote.....

Recorded Leases.

COHEN, Nathan, to Louis Salsula and another; 118 and 120 Ludlow St and 64 Goerck St, 5 years..... $7,050
CORNISH, George H., to R. H. Smith; 602 East 144th St, 2 years.....
DWYER, Michael J., to Frank F. Ahrens; 1,502 Lexington Av, s w corner of 97th St, 5 years..... 420
FELDMAN, Samuel, to Paulina Spero; 220 and 222 East 76th St, 3 years..... $960, 1,200
FISHER, Theresa A., to M. F. Hoepfner; 175 South St and part of rear of 174 South St, 4 10-12 years..... 2,800
FREELAND, Samuel, to Bridget Clark; 106th Av, 238, s e corner of 25th St, 5 years..... $1,300, 3,000
STUYVESANT, Rutherfurd, to Frances K. Lipman and others, executors; 3d Av, e s, 51 ft s of 13th St, 26x77, 21 years.... 1,500

Mechanics Liens.

ST. NICHOLAS AV, s w corner of 150th St, 51.1x75.11x irregular; J. Colletta & Co. against Annie C. Doyle and Mary C. McCormick, owners and contractors..
LEXINGTON AV, 161 and 163; Hugh Scoales against James McCahill, owner; Gustave Bernard, lessee, and Thomas G. Wallace, contractor..... $88
LEXINGTON AV, 161 and 163; Buschmann & Starratt against James McCahill, owner; Gustave Bernard, lessee, and Thomas G. Wallace, contractor..... 179
177TH ST, 103 West; Joseph F. Denton against Solomon Appel, owner; Walter M. Fernbach, contractor..... 145
96TH ST, 222 to 228 East; Generoso Avellone against Bernard Schaeffel, owner and contractor, (two liens)..... 51
102D ST, n e corner of Lexington Av, 47.6x 95; William T. Hookey against Harris Fordinsky, owner; Fordinsky & Barash, contractors..... 845
109TH ST, 245 and 247 West; Moritz & Doctor against Neil Campbell, owner and contractor..... 101
138TH ST, n e corner of Lexington Av, 39x 99.11; Harlem Gas Fixture Company against Mueller & Krabo, owners and contractors..... 80
114TH ST, 23 East; George Mackenzie against Louis L. Conway, as contractor.. 104
22

Lis Pendens.

AVENUE C, s e corner of 13th St, 108x155, Unionport; Bridget Lunny against Patrick Lunny and others, (partition;) attorney, S. Baker.
91ST ST, 340 East; Moses A. Starr against George C. Grant and others, (to foreclose mortgage;) attorney, W. P. Chambers.
87TH ST, 51 West; Martha L. Rutherford against Henry W. Steinmann and others, (to foreclose mortgage;) attorneys, Broadley, La & J.
88TH ST, n s, 357 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 17x 100.8; The New York Life Insurance and Trust Company against Edward F. J. Gaynor and wife, (to foreclose mortgage;) attorney, Emmet & R.
94TH ST, n s, 80 ft w of 2d Av, 25.8x100.8; Edmond A. Smith, as Executor, &c., against Catherine F. Genin and another, (to foreclose mortgage;) attorneys, Wilson, B. & W.
112TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 7th Av, 75x201.10, to 113th St; Jacob Hirsh against Frederik O. Johannesen and others, (to foreclose mortgage;) attorneys, Kurzman & F.
121ST ST, 209 West; Ella G. Vanderboget as guardian, &c., and another against Harriet Johnston and others, (to foreclose mortgage;) attorney, B. S. Wise.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

Rogers and others, executors, respondents, vs. Rogers, appellant; Tilford, appellant, vs. The Mayor, &c., of New York, respondents; Rogers, appellant, vs. Dock Commissioners, &c., respondents.—Judgments affirmed, with costs.

Bemis and another, appellants, vs. Huntington, respondent.—Appeal dismissed, with costs.

Platt vs. New York and Sea Beach Railway.—Order affirmed, with costs.

In re Gallagher, appellant, vs. the estate of Nathan Brewster, respondent.—Judgment reversed, new trial granted, costs to abide event.

Waterbury vs. Tucker & Carter Cordage Company, appellant.—Motion to amend remittitur granted.

No. 1095—Wilson E. Palmer, respondent, vs. Seymour Van Zandtvord and another, receivers, appellants.—Submitted.

No. 1091—The People ex rel. the Woodhaven Gas Company, appellant, vs. James F. Deehan, Street Commissioner, &c., respondent.—Argued by Paul E. Defere for appellant.—Submitted for respondent.

No. 1093—Joseph B. Pearce, Jr., appellant, vs. Stephen D. Stephens, County Judge, and others, respondents.—Argued by George W. Wingate and Thomas W. Fitzgerald for appellant, George M. Pinney, Jr., for respondents.

No. 1094—The People ex rel. Peter Seery, appellant, vs. O. H. Lagrange and others, Fire Commissioners, &c., respondents.—Argued by John W. Keogan for appellant, William L. Findley for respondents.

No. 1090—The People ex rel. John Dee, appellant, vs. Foster L. Backus, District Attorney, &c., respondent.—Submitted.

No. 1089—The People ex rel. William H. Hannan, respondent, vs. the Board of Health of the City of Troy and others, appellants.—Argued by William J. Roche for appellants, Thomas S. Fagan for respondent.

No. 1098—Daniel W. Ketchum, respondent, vs. Francis Edwards, appellant.—Argued by Nicoll Floyd for appellant, Elliot J. Smith for respondent.

No. 1103—Gardner A. Sage, Jr., vs. Jacob K. Lockman, as executor of Richard F. Carman, respondent, Charles H. Daniels, appellant.—Argued by Nelson Smith for appellant, Charles E. Daniels for respondent.

No. 1092—William E. Wamsley, appellant, vs. H. L. Horton & Co., respondents.—Submitted.

No. 1104—Wilson Rendering and Fertilizer Company, respondent, vs. William H. Baker, appellant.—Argued by John G. Milburn and John Cummins for appellant, John L. Romer for respondent.

No. 1105—In the matter of the election of Glen Salt Company.—Argued by Frederick Collin for appellants, Edward G. Herendeen for respondent.—Unfinished.

Motion calendar for to-day: Nos. 1108 and 1109. Day calendar for to-day: Nos. 149, 151, 152, 1107, 64, 125, 134, and 135.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division — Van Brunt, P. J.; Rumsey, Patterson, O'Brien, and Parker, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M.

Enumerated Motions.—37—Davis vs. Frohman. 62—Murphy vs. Reddy. 18—Delahunty vs. Hake. 19—De Graef vs. Cochrane. 28—O'Sullivan vs. New York Elevated Railroad Company. 76—Kaiser vs. McLean. 22—McClure vs. Law. 23—Same vs. Trask. 52—Union Stove Works vs. Clingenbeck. 54—Fischer vs. Prange. 55—Buchanan vs. Foster. 26—Boyd vs. Boyd. 87—Bowman vs. McClennahan. 61—Breckenridge Company vs. Perkins. 29—Prescott vs. J. Ottman Lithographing Company.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Litigated Motions.—1—Matter of Cheever Place. 2—Jones vs. Press Publishing Company. 3—Corner vs. Hortley. 4—Matter of Dooley vs. Frank. 6—People, &c., vs. Collata. 7—Same vs. Fuljelli. 8—Arkenburg vs. Arkenburgh. 9—Whitehead vs. Andrus. 10—Atlantic Construction Company vs. Kreusle. 11—People ex rel Lawyers' Surety Company vs. Anthony. 12—Eagle vs Eagle. 13—Matter of Davidson. 14—Standard National Bank vs. Smith. 15—Davis vs. Davis. 16—Murphy vs. Consolidated Gas Company. 17—McCarthy vs. same. 18—Aschelm vs. Flatoiv. 19—Gallard vs. Fellheimer. 20—Ballantine vs. Ballantine. 21—King vs. Ross. 22—Carey vs. Donegan. 23—Dodge vs. Schell. 24—Milne vs. Northwestern Insurance Company. 25—People, &c., vs. Lauer. 26—Geegan vs. Buchanan. 27—Presbery vs. Seaman. 28—Jones vs. Hafelfinger. 29—People, &c., vs. Sumner. 30—Smith vs. Collis. 31—Stillman vs. Kearney. 32—Matter of Kennedy. 33—Tilden vs. Haeger. 34—Matter of Partington. 35—Matter of Legal Reversionary Society. 36—Huntington vs. Gunther. 37—Morley vs. Gorman. 38—Young vs. Carmate. 39—Department of Buildings vs. Wahle. 40—Bratman vs. Rossale. 41—Boyle vs. Bonde. 42—Potter vs. Potter. 43—Cassidy vs. H. C. Miner Lithographing Company. 44—Stolz vs. Stolz. 45—Altieri vs. Numgo. 46—Sherwood vs. Sherwood. 47—Bradley vs. Bradley. 48—Stanwood Menken, referee, to Anna M. Shell. 49—Hayes Piano Company. 50—Nutt vs. Kerrigan. 57—Correll vs. Graugt. 52—Stemmler vs. Sohmer. 53—Granger vs. William Wall Rope Company. 54—Houston vs. Dix. 55—Van Aken vs. Tice. 56—Little vs. Daley. 57—Central Trust Company vs. Barse. 58—Metropolitan Fire Roofing Company vs. Merritt. 59—Meyer vs. Bernheim. 60—Drake vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 61—Pierce vs. Granite State Provident Association. 62—Ludwig vs. Reilly.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Divorces.—4921—Silberger vs. Silberger. 4922—Victor vs. Victor. 4938—Waring vs. Waring. 5168—Stout vs. Stout. 5204—Simpson vs. Simpson. 4160—Koehn vs. Koehn. 5206—Goldthwaite vs. Goldthwaite, 5—Sloan vs. Sloan. 5151—Stetson vs. Stetson. 5141—Sugar vs. Sugar. 5142—Walser vs. Walser. 5157—Rothstein vs. Rothstein. 4928—Goldstein vs. Goldstein. 4752—Sergi vs. Sergi. 4912—Markowitz vs. Markowitz. 4747—Barstow vs. Barstow. 4911—Gluck vs. Gluck. 4511—Salisbury vs. Salisbury. 5246—Bolton vs. Bolton. 3552—Andersch vs. Andersch. 5170—Black vs. Buck. 5182—Veith vs. Veith. 5130—Chamberlain vs. Chamberlain. 5138—Leopold vs. Leopold. 5172—Hinman vs. Hinman. 5175—Albrecht vs. Albrecht. 5176—Otten vs. Otten. 5133—Thompson vs. Thompson. 5161—Kruger vs. Kruger. 5154—Freer vs. Freer. 5140—Keller vs. Keller. 4881—Cahn vs. Cahn. 5726—Zutt vs. Zutt. 5132—Mignelli vs. Mignelli. 5167—Cohen vs. Cohen. 5127—Seligman vs. Seligman. 5135—O'Donnell vs. O'Donnell. 5148—Schindler vs. Schindler. 5146—Stevens vs. Stevens. 5152—Newman vs. Newman. 5158—Stein vs. Stein.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar. To be called in Part IV. Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial.

Law and Fact.—4875—Kohnemann vs. Templars of Liberty of America. 4880—Lawson vs. Buchanan. 4888—Baumann vs. Baumann. 4957—Goldsmith vs. Goldsmith. 576—Matherson vs. Edwards. 4901—Ross vs. New York City Baptist Mission Society. 4965—Babcock Printing Press Company vs. Bunyon. 4967—Brown vs. Brown. 3723—Herrick vs. Schwab.

Highest number reached in regular call, 4896.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar.—To be called in Trial Term, Part III. room, at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., V., and VI., for trial.

3764—Miller vs. Bierschenk. 5685—Fineberg vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 5965—Kessler vs. same. 5244—Nevison vs. Haase. 4925—Schneider vs. Cotrell. 6046—Sweeney vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 5237—Wahlen vs. New York and Texas Steamship Company. 5236—Levin vs. Goldberg. 6285—Prussin vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 3719—Millspaugh vs. Press Publishing Company. 4504—Duncan vs. Herter Brothers. 5232—Lindner vs. Harlem Lighting Company. 2829—Carpenter vs. Pennsylvania Railroad Company. 5919—Dunn vs. Wehle. 3898—Dizwan vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 6557—Jommersbach vs. same. 2908—Hennessey vs. Lindsay. 6850—Gray vs. Levering. 1187—Fandreau vs. Morgan. 1236—Same vs. Van Name. 1301—Same vs. Decker. 3012—Rynders vs. President, &c., of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company. 6502—Kenny vs. Fleischman. 3017—Healey vs. Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania. 4788—Boyd vs. Smith.

Highest number reached in regular call, 6928.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Werner, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Daly, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Nash, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—Pursman, J.—Held in Criminal Court Building, Centre and Franklin Streets. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Van Allen and Bell for the People.

1—Michael Carmina.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Part XI. for trial. Calendar clear.

Preferred Causes.—12701—Davis vs. Andrews. 12227—Byers vs. Price. 12591—Mullins vs. York. 12748—C. J. Rousseau Co. vs. Hobby. 12713—Archard vs. Rodgers. 12213—Pierce vs. Granite State Provident Association.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar.—To be called in Trial Term, Part VII. room, at 10:30 A. M. Case to be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VII., VIII., and X. for trial.

6255—Phillips vs. Cohen. 5861—Grand Lodge Ancient Order of United Workmen vs. Nolte. 2875—Brown vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 3849—Keating vs. same. 5043—Hodder vs. O'Brien. 4693—Jossaers vs. Walker. 6457—Spanburgh vs. The Manhattan Railway Company. 5816—Lyon vs. Avis. 2159—Stephens vs. Bacon. 3651—Spellman vs. Knox. 6015—McCue vs. Bennett. 4062—Schmidt vs. Kramer. 11660—Woolery vs. Rork. 2952—Lenehan vs. Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company. 6364—Sahrhoff vs. Gisse. 5854—Crossman vs. Berman. 6879—Scheuer vs. Smith. 2813—Eastwood Wire Manufacturing Company vs. First National Bank. 8818—Wooster vs. Broadway and Seventh Avenue Railroad Company. 6987—Keating vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 2009—Fulton vs. E. H. Godshalk Company. 2774—Eastweed Wire Manufacturing Company vs. First National Bank.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term, Part X.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from preferred calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.

SURGEONS BUSY IN JERSEY.

A Child Swallows a Tin Cover and a Man Shoots a Pencil Down His Throat.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., June 22.—The one-year-old baby of Robert McDade was playing with the tin cover of a tooth powder bottle this morning, when he put it in his mouth and tried to swallow it. The cover, which was a little smaller than a silver dollar, lodged between his tonsils, where it stuck.

There was an elevation in the centre of the cover made to allow the powder to be sifted through without removing the lid. The opening could be closed by a single turn of a screw. Fortunately, this was turned so the hole was open, and the boy was able to obtain a little air through it.

It was half an hour before a doctor arrived. The physician, having been met on the street by one of the frightened messengers, had no instruments with him. He ran to a blacksmith's shop not far away and obtained a pair of small pincers, and with these removed the cover. The child's throat was badly torn.

Pistol Shot Makes Two Wounds.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., June 22.—An operation of great delicacy was performed at All Souls' Hospital this morning. Hugh Schevlin, a farm hand employed at Monroe, while cleaning a pistol, ran a lead pencil into the barrel of the weapon. It would not come out again, so he took it between his teeth to obtain a better pull.

He pulled, and the cartridge in the pistol, which he did not know was there, exploded. The pencil flew down his throat and destroyed his tonsils, lodging in his windpipe. The bullet shattered his jaw. The physicians made incisions in the neck and removed the pencil by cutting through the windpipe. The bullet was then removed from the jaw. A tube through which the patient will have to take nourishment until his throat heals was inserted.

Looking for Dr. Whitehead.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., June 22.—James Murphy, a relative of Dr. Whitehead, the Irish political prisoner released from an English jail some months ago, is here seeking traces of the missing man. Dr. Whitehead, whose brain was turned by imprisonment, escaped from an asylum at Islip, L. I., soon after he was placed in it, and has not been found. On Sunday a man answering his description was seen in Stanhope. He appeared to be mentally unbalanced, it is thought the stranger was the missing man.

Killed at Livingston Manor.

LIVINGSTON MANOR, June 22.—Train No. 2 on the New York, Ontario and Western Railroad ran over and instantly killed George Fries near here at 4 o'clock this afternoon. Fries was a farmer, thirty-five years old, and a brother of Henry Fries of 206 East Fifty-ninth Street, New York.

Yachts Off Newport.

NEWPORT, June 22.—Steam yacht Wild Duck, owned by Malcolm Forbes, arrived from the West and sailed eastward today. Steamer Nara, owned by W. Van Wort, also sailed. Steam yacht Sultana, owned by John R. Drexel, is at anchor.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Leave of absence for three months, to take effect about July 1, with permission to go beyond the sea, is granted to Col. William H. Forwood, Assistant Surgeon General.

Navy.

E. A. Eycke is appointed as Pay Clerk for the Detroit.

Passed Assistant Engineer C. A. Carr is ordered to the Navy Yard, New York, July 1.

Lieut. T. Porter is detached from the Naval Academy and ordered to the Marion as executive by steamer of July 7.

Lieut. Commander J. K. Cogswell is detached from the Marion, on relief, and ordered to the Oregon as executive.

Lieut. Commander F. J. Drake is detached at Chicago, Oregon relief and ordered home. He has leave for two months.

EDUCATIONAL.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY
EXAMINATION FOR ADMISSION
Will be held in New York in the lecture room of the Y. M. C. A., corner of 23d St. and 4th Av., June 29, July 1, 2, 3. Candidates offering Advanced German, Advanced Chemistry, Advanced Physics, Advanced Algebra, or Analytic Geometry will assemble at 8 A. M., June 29. Other candidates at 8 A. M., July 1.

RADCLIFFE COLLEGE.
EXAMINATION FOR ADMISSION
And the Harvard Examination for Women will be held in New York, at the place and time and under the regulations stated above. Examination for Admission to Harvard University.

INSTRUCTION—CITY SCHOOLS.

NEW YORK, 30, 32, 34 EAST 57TH STREET.
THE PEEBLES AND THOMPSON SCHOOL FOR BOARDING AND DAY PUPILS.
Kindergarten Primary, Preparatory, and Academic Departments.
Separate College-Preparatory Course.
Art Department. Studio in Building.

FRENCH $5 per Term
Special Summer Class at above rates.
Teachers also sent to Summer resorts.
The Berlitz School of Languages, Madison Square, New York.

BERKELEY SCHOOL,
20 West 44th St.
Attention is invited to the special advantages for boarding pupils offered by the Oval Cottages. Particulars will be sent upon application to J. CLARK READ, Registrar.

REV. DR. AND MRS. CHARLES H. GARDNER; boarding and day school for girls. 607 5th Av.

THE MISSES ELY'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
85th and 86th Streets, New York.

LANGUAGES.
CORTINA METHOD. Send for circular.
CORTINA'S ACADEMY, 44 W. 34th St.

GERMAN AND LATIN thoroughly taught; moderate terms. Prof. Heidemann, 96 E. 10th St.

INSTRUCTION—COUNTRY SCHOOLS.

PENNINGTON (N. J.) SEMINARY.—Convenient to New York, Philad'a, Balt., and Wash'n. Both sexes. 58th year. Healthful. Beautiful. 16 teachers, 12 courses. $260 a year. For beautifully illustrated catalogue address THOMAS HANLON, D. D., President.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG WOmen and Girls.—Established 1854. Regular and elective courses. Departments in Music, Art, and Elocution. For illustrated catalogue address JOS. E. KING, D. D., President, Fort Edward, N. Y.

HOUGHTON SEMINARY, CLINTON, N. Y., for young women, provides best instruction in languages, music, elocution; cares for morals, manners, health. Colleges admit on certificate. 37th year. A. G. BENEDICT, A. M., Prin.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

AN ASSORTMENT of Second-hand STEINWAY grand, square, and upright pianos, some nearly new, all fully warranted; also for sale cheap the largest stock of second-hand pianos of other makers, including every prominent name in America and Europe. Beware of bogus instruments represented as genuine Steinway Pianos. STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall, New York.

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CLARENDON HOTEL,
18TH ST. AND 4TH AVE., N. Y.
Select family hotel. Excellent table. Large, well-furnished rooms. SPECIAL LOW TERMS FOR SUMMER MONTHS.

BOARDERS' WANTED.

5 EAST 41ST ST.—Rooms at Summer prices; parlor dining room; excellent cuisine; transients; references.

34TH ST., 27 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, cool rooms; excellent board; Summer rates; references.

34, 36, 38 WEST 32D ST.—Rooms for gentlemen or families, with or without board; transient; special rates for buyers out of town.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.
Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Cooks.

COOK—WAITRESS.—By a first-class cook and waitress; together or separate, or will do the work of a small family; seven years' city reference; city or country. 423 7th Av., D. M., third flight, front.

COOK.—By first-class cook; competent to get up company dinners, entrées, and desserts; catering; six years' city reference. M. M., Box 49, 1,242 Broadway.

COOK.—By good German girl as cook in private family; wages $20 to $25; city or country. 108 West 133d St.

COOK.—By a good cook; in flat; no washing; good reference. 529 3d Av., middle bell.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By a woman by the day or week; excellent cook and laundress; thoroughly understands housecleaning; best reference. 1,219 3d Av., third floor, front.

DAY'S WORK.—By respectable woman to go out by the day; wash, iron, or housecleaning; best reference. 325 East 47th St., second floor.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By a first-class dressmaker to go out by day; understands evening and tailor-made dresses; city or country; terms reasonable; references. M. H., Box 305 Times Uptown Office, 1,227 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—By French dressmaker from Doucet and Felix; cutter, fitter, and good seamstress; engagement in family for Summer. 148½ East 40th St. Givry.

DRESSMAKER.—By a perfect cutter, stylish draper; would like engagement out of town for Summer. M. Lennan, 379 6th Av.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS or COMPANION.—By well educated, refined lady; four languages and music, as governess or useful companion for Summer months. Fraulein Berthe, Times Agency, 257 West 42d St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a lady as nursery governess with family going to the country; salary no object; good reference; English, French, piano. F., 319 West 134th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEWORK.—By young girl; general housework; small private family; willing, obliging; best city reference. 354 East 55th St., Mulligan's bell.

Lady's Maids.

MAID, &c.—By educated German (30) as maid and seamstress to lady, or take full charge of children; reads German; makes children's dresses; four years' reference; country preferred. 606 3d Av., between 39th and 40th St., bakery.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—A lady leaving town wishes to recommend her laundress; willing to go to the country. Call, Wednesday and Thursday, 10 East 54th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By young girl as laundress or second laundress; good city reference. 161 East 30th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a laundress with first-class references; wages, $25. 636 3d Av.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as waitress; can take butler's place; in private family; best city references; country preferred. 234 East 46th St.; ring once.

WAITRESS.—By a Protestant waitress; first-class in private family; city or country. N., Box 82, 1,242 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By first-class waitress; city or country. Apply at present employer's, 208 Madison Av.

WAITRESS, &c.—By a waitress, chambermaid, and seamstress, or as parlormaid; private family; good references; English. 421 West 35th St.

Washing.

WASHING, &c.—By a respectable widow; to go out washing, ironing, or office cleaning. 502 2d Av.

Miscellaneous.

ATTENDANT, &c.—As attendant to an elderly lady, private secretary, or nursery governess; best of references. Miss Ida R. Bowen, Lewisburg, Penn.

DISHWASHING, &c.—By a young woman at dishwashing, kitchenwork, or chamberwork; hotel or restaurant. Maria Musgrave, 50 Commerce St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By competent man; leaving through the family going to Europe; present employer can be seen. T. R., 56 East 65th St.

BUTLER.—By thoroughly experienced, first-class butler; city references; leaving through family going to Europe. Maskill, 247 East 52d St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Just disengaged; stylish, careful driver, can give proper treatment to fine horses, harness, and carriages; wages moderate; strictly temperate; excellent written or personal references. J. Whalin, King's stable, 58th St. and Park Av.

COACHMAN.—Single; thoroughly understands care of horses, harness, and carriages; fifteen years' experience; best of city driving reference furnished; disengaged on account of family giving up horses; last employer seen. Coachman, T. M., 13 West 58th St.

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GARDENER.—All branches; competent to take charge of a gentleman's place; can tend horse, milk cow; good references. A. Kraus, gardener, 521 2d Av., 29th St.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN.—A lady desires to obtain a situation for a reliable second man; can be seen any day before 12 o'clock at 43 West 53d St.

Waiters.

WAITER or HOUSEWORKER.—By young Japanese as waiter or at housework. M. T., Box 172 Times.

Valets.

VALET.—Experienced in hunting, shooting, fishing tackle, or would take charge of bachelor's apartments. Valet, care of Roman Baldwin, Esq., Hotel Renaissance.

Miscellaneous.

ATTENDANT, &c.—By a middle-aged man as attendant on an invalid gentleman, or useful man around a gentleman's establishment; best reference; four years' service in leading families of New Jersey. J. R. P., Box 19, Hackensack Post Office, N. J.

FLORIST and GARDENER.—By young single man; thoroughly understands care of lawn and flowers; willing to make himself generally useful; reference. B., Box 172 Times Office.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—A canvasser to solicit advertisements for a well-known New York publication. Address C. B. D., Box 101 Times Office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW YORK.

Long Island.

Summer Homes on Long Island.
SWEPT BY OCEAN BREEZES.
"Long Island," a new illustrated descriptive book, and "Summer Homes," a book describing hotels and boarding houses on Long Island, free upon application at 113, 950, 1 313 Broadway; ticket offices foot of East 34th St. and James Slip, foot New Chambers St., New York; 333 Fulton St., Eagle Summer Bureau, and Flatbush Av. Station, L. I. R. R. Brooklyn, or send 5 cents in stamps for "Long Island" or 2 cents for "Summer Homes" to H. M. SMITH, Traffic Manager L. I. R. R., Long Island City, New York.

Manhattan Beach Hotel
Now Open.
Oriental Hotel
Will open June 24.
T. F. SILLECK, MANAGER.

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30 miles from New York; OPENS JUNE 24. Always cool; 150 feet from Great South Bay; table and service of the best; electric lights; rooms with private baths. SPECIAL RATES FOR YOUNG MEN; good roads for bicycling; man in attendance; accommodations for 40 horses. Reasonable terms. E. HATHAWAY.

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HOUSE & COTTAGES, SHELTER ISLAND, L. I., N. Y. (HOTEL REBUILT since fire, August, 1896.) Will open June 26th. The New York office is open daily, 2 to 5 P. M., at 23 Union Square, Room 7, where applications will be received. Telephone, 18th St., 1277. Send for illustrated pamphlet. H. D. W. LAWSON, formerly of Murray Hill Hotel, Manager.

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SURF HOTEL AND COTTAGES.
Season of 1897 Opens July 1.
Address or call for souvenir circular. New York Office, Townsend Building, Broadway and 25th St.
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Five minutes from station, opposite Hotel.

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First-class accommodations: 90 minutes from Grand Central Depot, Harlem R. R.; eight fast trains daily each way. Send for circular. Address C. V. LANSING, Manager.

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P. O. Oswegatchie, N. Y. In the heart of Adirondacks; 3,200 feet above sea level; good boating and boats; splendid fishing; grand scenery; sure, quick relief from hay fever; new hotel, lighted by electricity; open fireplaces; fine orchestra; telephone station; accommodates 250; easy of access; rates moderate; send for descriptive pamphlet. INGLEHART & BROWN, Props.

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PICTURESQUE AND POPULAR.
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ROCKY POINT INN CO., OLD FORGE, N. Y.

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Long Lake, Hamilton Co., N. Y., will open season of 1897 July 1, under the old management, assisted by T. D. Sullivan. BUTLER & SULLIVAN, managers, Long Lake, N. Y.

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Saranac Lake, N. Y.; elevation, 2,000 feet; overlooking lake; first-class table; $10 to $12 per week.
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SEASON OF 1897 OPENS JUNE 29.
Popular Prices.
Three Dollars per day.
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OPEN FROM JUNE 15 TO OCT. 1.
SPECIAL RATES for JUNE, JULY, and SEPT.
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Opposite the Windsor Hotel, South Broadway. One of the best locations in town. First-class in all of its appointments. Terms moderate.
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NEW ENGLAND.

OPENS JULY 3.
WHITE MTS.
THE NEW MT. PLEASANT HOUSE.
Mr. L. H. Bingham will be at 3 Park Pl; from 9 A. M. to 12, and at the 5th Ave. Hotel from 2 to 4 P. M. daily, or will call at residence if desired.

WHITE MOUNTAINS.
THE WAUMBEK
AND COTTAGES.
JEFFERSON, N. H. OPEN JULY 1.
Golf links, with professional green keeper.
DAVID B. PLUMER, Manager.
THE JEFFERSON.
A select family hotel under control of the Waumbek, now open.

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Three large connecting rooms with all conveniences for a family; opposite Maplewood Hotel; convenient for meals. Stable room if wanted. Nice place for invalids.

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AND COTTAGES, SALISBURY, VT.
Opens for season June 20. Accommodates 200. Admitted by all to be the most beautiful spot in the Green Mtns. Under the management of G. E. TOWNE, late of Hotel Brandon, Brandon, Vt. Address, until June 5, Middlebury, Vt.; later Salisbury, Vt.

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NEWPORT, R. I.
Opens June 26th. Special Rates for July and Season.
Bathing, Yachting, Wheeling, Polo, Tennis.
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New York Office at WINDSOR HOTEL.

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MONMOUTH HOUSE,
Spring Lake Beach, N. J.
Open from June 26 to October.
BENJAMIN H. YARD, Proprietor.
Write for descriptive pamphlet containing terms and information.

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SEA BRIGHT, N. J.,
OPENS JUNE 26TH.
The leading, largest, and best appointed hotel at Sea Bright. Directly on the beach.
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The best appointed Hotel near New York. Safest bathing beach on the coast. Hotel now open at special rates. Fine fishing in the river on account of inlet.
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Many improvements added this season.
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Splendid rooms facing sea; table and appointments the best; stabling.

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Open from May 15th to October 15th. Steam heat. Rooms en suite, with bath. Golf links.
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For New London, Watch Hill, Block Island, and Eastern Resorts, also Worcester and North of Boston and East. Steamer City of Lowell or City of Worcester leaves Pier 40 (old No.,) N. R., next Desbrosses St., week days only at 6 P. M. Orchestra on each. Close connection with New England and Central Vermont Railroad trains for all New England points.

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For Newport, Fall River, Boston, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape Cod, and all Eastern and Northern Mountain, Inland, and Seashore points. Steamers Priscilla and Puritan in commission. Fine orchestra on each. Leave Pier 19 N. R., foot of Murray St., Week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M.

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"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
Finest and fastest river steamers in the world.
Daily except Sunday.
Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" " West 22d St. Pier....9 "
For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, and Hudson.

RAMSDELL LINE.—Steamers leave Pier 24, N. R., foot Franklin St., for Cranston's, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Fishkill Landing, and Newburg, week days, 5 P. M.; Sunday, 9 A. M. Excursion to Cranston's every week day, returning by down boats, arriving at 23d St., N. R., 11:30 P. M. Fare, $1.00. Mary Powell tickets from any landing accepted when stamped Good on Ramsdell Line.

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The popular steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND leave Old Pier 41 N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) making connections with trains North, East, and West.

Hudson River Steamer Mary Powell, Daily, (except Sunday,) leaving Desbrosses St. 8:15 A. M.; (Sundays, 9:45 A. M.;) West 22d St., 3:30 P. M.; Saturdays, 2 P. M. For CRANSTON'S, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURG, MILTON, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Sunday Excursion, $1.00. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R., week days, 3 P. M. and 12 midnight. Sundays, 9:30 A. M. and 12 midnight; week day steamers connect on wharf with trains for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points north

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From foot of Christopher St., N. R., every week-day at 6 P. M., connecting with Catskill Mountain trains. Bicycles free. Horses and carriages taken. Send to pier or to Catskill for descriptive folder.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS from foot of Christopher St. every weekday at 6 P. M., connecting with B. & A. R. R. at Hudson.

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PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
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From San Francisco to Shanghai, Yokohama, Hongkong:
GAELIC, via Honolulu.....July 7, 1 P. M.
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DORIC, via Honolulu.....July 27, 1 P. M.
CHINA, via Honolulu.....Aug. 5, 1 P. M.
BELGIC.....Aug. 14, 1 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information, apply at 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

HOTELS OF THE WORLD.

This list appears Wednesdays and Saturdays.

HOTELS OF THE WORLD
For Information, Circulars, etc., of any Hotel Below, Call at or Address (Send Stamp) the
Hotel Tariff Bureau,
63 Fifth Avenue . . . New York.
96 Regent Street . . . London.
248 Rue de Rivoli . . . Paris.

Hotel Pocket Guide
GRATIS.
(e. p. means European plan, a. p. American.)
Albany, N. Y.....Hotel Kenmore, a. p., $4
Adirondacks.....Hotel Ampersand, now open
do .....Childwold Hotel, now open
Asbury Park, N.J., Coleman House, opens Je. 26
do .....Hotel Columbia, now open
do .....West End Hotel, opens June 24
do Hotel Brunswick, now open, ap., $3 to $5
do ...(Largest.) Ocean Hotel, a. p., $3 to $4
Avon, N. J. (Fred. E. Foster,) Avon Inn, ap. $4 up
Baltimore, Md...Hotel Rennert, e. p., $1.50 up
do .....The Carrollton, a. p., $3 up
Bradford, Eng. Midland Htl., ap., $3.50; ep, $1 up
Bristol, R. I .....D'Wolf Inn, now open
Brooklyn, N. Y.....Mansion House, a. p., $3
do .....Pierrepont House, e. p., $1 up
Cape May, N. J.....Congress Hall, a. p., $3 up
Centre Harbor, N.H. Senter House, a. p., $3 up
Cincinnati, O. Grand Hotel, e. p. $1.50, a.p. $3
Denver, Col., New St. James Hotel, a.p., $2.50 up
do ...The Windsor Hotel, a. p., $2 to $3.50
Edgemere, L. I. ....The Edgemere, now open
Exeter, Eng.....Royal Clarence Hotel, a. p., $3
Fire Island.....Surf Hotel and Cottages
Fisher's Island. The Munnatawket, a. p., $3.50
Gt. Barrington, Mass. Berkshire Inn, a. p., $3
Glasgow, (BathSt.) Phipps Cockburn Htl. ap $2.50 up
Hartford, Conn.....Allyn House, a. p., $3 up
Kansas City, Mo. The Midland, ep. $1 up. ap. $3 up
Leeds, Eng. The Queens Htl., a.p., $3.50; e.p., $1 up
Liverpool, Eng. Adelphi Htl., ap, $3.50; ep, $1 up
London, Eng.....Hotel Cecil, e. p., $2 up
do .....The Langham Hotel, e. p., $2 up
do (St. Pancras) Midland Grand, ap, $3.50; ep, $1 up
do (13 Henrietta St., Strand) The Cockburn, ap $2.50 up
do Barkston Gardens Hotel, S.K., ap, $2.50 up
London, Eng. De Vere Hotel | De Vere Gardens
do ....Broadwalk do | Kensington Pal. W
do Prince of Wales do | Specially recom'd.
Long Branch, N. J. Atlantic Hotel, a. p., $3 up
Magnolia, Mass.....The Magnolia, a. p., $4 up
do .....The Hesperus, a. p., $4 up
Matlock, Eng. Tyacks' New Bath & Royal Hydro Hls
Middletown Spr'gs, Vt. The Montvert, op's Je. 24
Mineral Springs & Scientific Water Cure.
Millbrook, N. Y.....The Halcyon, a. p., $4 up
Narragansett Pier, The Rockingham, ap., $5 up
do .....The Massasoit, now open
New Orleans, La. Hotel Grunewald, e.p., $1 up
do The Cosmopolitan Hotel, e. p., $1.50 up
Newport, R. I.....Ocean House, opens June 26
do. (T. J. O'Neil,) The Aquidneck, ap., $2.50 to $3.50
New York.....The Fifth Avenue, a. p., $5
do .....The Majestic, e. p., $2
do (Chas. S. Davis). Hotel St. Andrew, e. p., $1.50
do (N.B. Barry). New St. Cloud Hotel, e. p., $1.50
do ....Hotel Westminster, e. p. $1.50, a. p. $3.50
do (W. Johnson Quinn). Hotel Empire, e. p. $1, a. p. $3
do (E. 11th St.) Albert-St. Stephens, e. p., $1 up
do (5th Av. & 15th St.) Hotel Kensington, e. p. $1.50
do (Wm. Noble). Hotel Grenoble, e. p., $1.50 up
Ocean City, N. J. Hotel Brighton, a. p., $2.50 up
Old Orchard, Me. Old Orchard H'se, op's June 24
Ostend, Belg., (fac'g sea; 300 beds.) The Splendid
Pawling, N. Y.....Mizen Top Hotel, now open
Philadelphia, Pa. The New Hotel Walton, ep., $2
do .....The New Hotel, a. p., $3.50 up
do (Rest'nt A-la carte) New Lafayette, ep., $1 up
do (Arch & 12th Sts.) Hotel Hanover, a. p., $2 up
Plymouth, Eng. ..... Grand Hotel, a. p., $3
Portsmouth, N. H. The Rockingham, a. p., $4
Quebec, Canada. Chateau Frontenac, a.p., $3.50
Richmond, Va. Jefferson, a. p., $5 up, e. p. $1.50 up
Rochester, N. Y. Whitcomb House, a. p., $2 up
Saybrook Pt., Conn. Fenwick Hall, now open
Schenectady, N. Y. The Edison, a.p., $2.50 up
Sea Bright, N. J. Sea Bright Inn, a.p., $3.50 up
Sheldrake, N. J. Cayuga Lake House, a.p., $2 up
Shelter Isl. H'ghts, N.Y. Prospect H'se, op. Je. 24
Sorrento, Me. ..... Hotel Sorrento, now open
Springfield, Mass. The Massasoit, ep, $1 up, ap. $3 up
Spring Lake B'ch, N.J. Monmouth H'se, op's Je. 26
St. Andrews, N. B. The Algonquin, opens Je. 25
St. George, Staten Isl. The Castleton, ap, $4 up
St. Louis. Lindell Hotel, ep., $1 up; ap., $2.50 up
Swampscott, Mass. Ocean House, opens June 26
Syracuse, N. Y. Yates Hotel, e. p. $1.50, a. p. $4
Troy, N. Y. The Troy House.....a. p., $3 up
Washington, D. C. Arlington Hotel, a. p., $5
do .....Ebbitt House, a. p., $4 up
do .....The Raleigh, e. p., $1.50 up
Watch Hill, R. I.....Atlantic House, now open
do .....Plimpton Hotel, now open
do .....Larkin House, opens July 1
White Mts., Maplewood Htl., Bethlehem, N. H.

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"Umbria".....June 26, ...65 days.....$70
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"Servia".....July 6, ...48 days.....350
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From Pier 54 N. R., foot West 24th St.
Ethiopia, June 26, noon Furnessia, etc., 17, noon
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Cabin, City of Rome, $70. Other strs., $50.
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Rome, $42.50. Furnessia, $37.50. Other Strs., $35.
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Rome, $25.50. Furnessia, $24.50. Other Strs., $23.50.
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DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS, FRANCE.
LA GASCOGNE, Baudelon, Sat., June 26, 10 A. M.
LA TOURAINE, Santelli, Sat., July 3, 10 A. M.
Rates of Passage, First Class, N. Y. to Paris, $105 and up by all steamers, except La Touraine, Inc. Railway fare to Paris and landing charges; Parlor car seat is extra during Summer season; 2d class to Paris, $64.75.
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Umbria, June 26, 1 PM | Campania, Jy. 17, 8 AM
Lucania, July 3, 8 AM | Aurania, July 24, noon
Umbria, July 10, 1 PM | Umbria, July 31, 3 PM
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Servia, July 6, 10 A. M.
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Britannic, June 23, Noon | Adriatic, July 21, Noon
Majestic, June 30, Noon | Britannic, July 28, Noon
Germanic, July 7, Noon | Majestic, Aug. 4, Noon
Teutonic, July 14, Noon | Germanic, Aug. 11, Noon
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For Rotterdam and Amsterdam,
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S. S. AMSTERDAM..Saturday, June 26, 10 A. M.
S. S. MAASDAM.....Saturday, July 3, 10 A. M.
First cabin, $72.50 and upward; second cabin, $36; steerage, $26. Apply to Netherlands-American Steam Navigation Co., 39 Broadway, N. Y.

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CHARLESTON, S. C., the South, and Southwest, JACKSONVILLE, and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., foot of Roosevelt St., 3 P. M.
IROQUOIS.....Friday, June 18
COMANCHE.....Tuesday, June 29
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Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New York

SENATOR LEXOW A WITNESS

Prosecution Sprung a Surprise Yesterday Afternoon in American Tobacco Trial.

OBJECTION TO HIS EVIDENCE

Methods of the Company in Numbering Cigarette Boxes So that Goods Might Be Traced—Mr. Choate Defends the Consignment Agreement.

The prosecution sprang a surprise toward the close of the afternoon session of Judge Fitzgerald's court yesterday, by calling Senator Clarence Lexow of Nyack as a witness in the trial of the officers and Directors of the American Tobacco Company. The defense objected to his testimony, and the Court reserved decision until this morning. At one time during the day James B. Duke, President; W. H. Butler, Vice President, and Josiah Browne, Secretary, of the American Tobacco Company, were in court.

Henry I. Stockwell, an agent of the American Tobacco Company, who was on the stand when court adjourned Monday, was examined further by the District Attorney yesterday. He said that he had no direct instructions to examine the stocks of various jobbers and report upon them. He had frequently examined the boxes of the American Tobacco Company to see if the goods were in good condition.

The District Attorney wanted to know whether it was a part of Stockwell's duty to examine the outside of those boxes and see whether they were properly numbered. The witness answered in the negative, and said he did not remember having made any reports with regard to numbers on boxes.

F. P. Hier, who stood aside Monday to allow the prosecution to question Stockwell, was recalled, and asked by the District Attorney to repeat a conversation he had with Stockwell in 1894, relative to the sale of Admiral cigarettes. Mr. Choate objected, but the question was allowed. Mr. Hier said:

"Mr. Stockwell came into my store in Syracuse and spoke about my handling Admiral cigarettes, and asked me if I knew that I was breaking my contract agreement. I asked him in what respect. He showed me the clause about each jobber's supporting the best interests of the American Tobacco Company.

Cigarette Boxes Numbered.

"He said that if I persisted in selling Admirals they would decline to furnish me any more goods. I said I could make transfers and so get the goods. He said that could only last a limited time, as the boxes of the American Tobacco Company were all numbered, and they could tell where I got their goods, and thus cut off those who furnished them to me. He urged there was no trade in the Admirals, and it would be to my interests to sell their goods. I told him I would consider the matter, and later in the day I agreed to drop the Admiral cigarette."

Mr. Hier said it was not possible to carry on profitably a business in paper cigarettes without the goods of the American Tobacco Company.

On cross-examination Mr. Hier said that a man named Moore, agent for the National Cigarette and Tobacco Company, agreed, in case he would handle Admiral cigarettes, to turn in to him as many as possible of the orders their traveling salesmen took among the retail dealers throughout the State. He also agreed to furnish Mr. Hier with all the Sweet Caporal cigarettes he wanted at $3.45, practically the same price as the American Tobacco Company invoiced them to its consignees.

Jerome P. Maltby of Corning testified that he received goods from the American Tobacco Company under the consignment agreement for about a year. He began to deal in Admiral cigarettes, but Stockwell called and told him that the American Company would no longer sell him cigarettes. Then he got a letter from Josiah Browne, declining to consign him any more cigarettes but offering to sell them to him without discount, commission, or allowance of any kind. He received no cigarettes from the American Tobacco Company after that.

Cross-examined by Mr. Choate, Mr. Maltby replied in the affirmative to these questions:

"The American Tobacco Company lived up to its contract with you, did it not? And you broke it? And they cut you off?"

Mr. Choate Grows Indignant.

Mr. Choate asked a number of questions about the workings of the consignment agreement, like in nature to those Mr. Dressler answered. Finally the District Attorney objected to a question, and Mr. Choate, with much warmth, asked:

"Is not this jury to be allowed to have the very thing that lies at the root of the matter? If our defense is to be ruled out, why should we linger here? I propose to prove by these expert witnesses, dealers in cigarettes, that this agreement is not injurious to the trade." The question was ruled out.

Isaac Boss, a jobber of 90 Allen Street, testified that he had sold goods obtained under the consignment agreement with the American Tobacco Company and had been cut off because he was accused of having cut prices.

Handled Goods Without Profit.

Edwin Hirsch of Brooklyn, son of Mrs. Lottie Hirsch, a retail and wholesale dealer in cigarettes in that city, whose business the defendants are charged in the indictment with ruining, testified that his father, who managed the business, signed the consignment agreement with the American Tobacco Company. Subsequently the house began to handle Admiral cigarettes. On the very day the first consignment of these cigarettes was received a Mr. Rosenbaum, acting for the American Tobacco Company, came to the store in Fulton Street and said that to sell those cigarettes would be to violate the agreement. Shortly thereafter came a letter from Josiah Browne, cutting off consignments of goods. His mother continued to deal in those goods, but had to purchase them elsewhere and sell without profit.

The District Attorney asked Hirsch whether the business of selling paper cigarettes could be carried on profitably without the consigned goods of the American Tobacco Company. Mr. Choate objected that the witness was not qualified as an expert, and should not be allowed to answer. The question was allowed and answered in the negative.

Mr. Choate then took the witness in hand and cross-examined him exhaustively as to his experience and facilities for acquiring a knowledge of the business of his mother—stopping occasionally to move to have his answer to the objectionable question of the District Attorney stricken out. The Court denied the motion several times, and finally told Mr. Choate to exhaust his cross-examination. Finally Mr. Choate moved to strike out, not only the answer first objected to, but all of Mr. Hirsch's testimony. Judge Fitzgerald said he would reserve his decision until this morning.

Senator Lexow on the Stand.

Senator Lexow was then called, and stated that he was chairman of a legislative joint investigating committee this year, that is sometimes known by his name, that investigated combinations of capital in the nature of trusts. James B. Duke and Josiah Browne of the American Tobacco Company appeared before the committee, were sworn and gave testimony.

"Do you recall any testimony Mr. Duke gave relative to the combination of companies which resulted in the formation of the American Tobacco Company?" asked the District Attorney.

Mr. Fuller objected that it was grossly unfair to use the testimony of those men, given when they had no counsel and when there was no cross-examination, in a criminal case against them.

Mr. Choate and Mr. Rollins cited a decision of the Court of Appeals in the case of Jacob Sharp, that a man could not be forced to testify before a legislative committee and then have that testimony used against him.

The Court excused the witness for the day, and reserved decision until this morning. Before leaving the stand Senator Lexow said:

"I would like the permission of the Court to make the statement that it was my intention to refuse to answer the question, subject, of course, to the disposition the Court may make of the matter. It seemed to me a question of State policy as well, as to whether or not a Senator should be permitted to make these disclosures."

Every minute counts in critical cases of Croup. DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT in large doses will soon effect a cure.—Adv.

Winter's informal evening-dress coat—the Tuxedo—has now become, with rare exceptions, Summer's formal dress. Informal means at ease—cool.

Tuxedos, serge lined, silk facing, $15; silk-lined throughout, $18 and $25.

With the Tuxedo never wear a derby—three kinds of straw hats, but all good, $1.90, $2.50 and $3.

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LEGAL NOTES.

HIS WRITTEN CONSENT PREVENTED RECOVERY.—As an answer to Charles Heimberg's suit against it to restrain the operation of its railroad, the Manhattan Railway Company produced his written consent, given before the road was built, to its construction and operation on the Third Avenue, where plaintiff's property is situated. The Appellate Division has affirmed judgment dismissing plaintiff's complaint, holding, by Justice Ingraham, that such a consent was a good defense, although in it plaintiff said: "If the road must be on Third Avenue, I prefer the middle." There was nothing to show, the Court said, that plaintiff qualified his assent in any way, though he claimed to have been overpersuaded. "It is quite likely, if he had known that the signing of this instrument would prevent him from recovering judgment against this road, he would have refused to be persuaded at all. But he signed voluntarily, upon statements which were not fraudulent, and the legal effect is to take away from him the right to maintain an action in equity to restrain the operation and maintenance of defendant's road," Justice Patterson dissented.

***

EQUITABLE ACTION CANNOT BE CHANGED TO ONE AT LAW.—Samuel Green claimed that John Stewart agreed to convey to him certain premises, but did not, and that he then conveyed them to a Mr. Weiss. Green brought suit to have this last conveyance set aside as fraudulent and void as against him, and to compel Stewart to perform his agreement with him. The Court, on the trial, dismissed the complaint as to Weiss, but retained the case to enable the plaintiff to prove his damages, after it had been established that he was not entitled to relief on the equity side of the court. The Appellate Division reversed judgment against Stewart for such damages, holding, by Justice Parker, that as defendant had not waived trial by jury and insisted in his answer that plaintiff had an adequate remedy at law, the court should have dismissed the complaint when it was shown he had no equitable remedy.

***

TAXING BANK STOCK.—In proceedings instituted by the Groton Savings Bank of Groton, Conn., to review the action of the Tax Commissioners in assessing bank stock belonging to the bank in this city, the Appellate Division, by Justice Rumsey, holds that the amounts due from a savings bank to its depositors are debts which should be deducted from the amounts of its gross assets, to ascertain the net surplus for taxation; also, that in ascertaining the amount of the gross assets of the bank the actual value of its property in all cases was to be taken, and that from the amount of the assets thus ascertained was to be deducted the amount of its debts, and in that way the surplus was to be fixed. The Court further decided that from that surplus was to be deducted the property not taxable anywhere, the property taxable elsewhere, and the cash on hand; and the net surplus was the amount properly taxable in this State. Applying that rule, the Court finds that the action of the Commissioners in assessing the relator for its $45,000 of bank stock in this city was erroneous.

***

SERVICES AS NOTARY.—Henry Merzbach brought suit against the city to recover $375 for legal fees as notary for officiating as such in taking affidavits during five years, before 1891, in the District Attorney's office, in which he received a salary. The Appellate Division, in an opinion by Justice Ingraham, has affirmed judgment given for the defendant, holding that plaintiff was not entitled to compensation in addition to that allowed him by law for services rendered in the office in which he was employed, and during office hours, when his time belonged to the public. Justices Parker and Williams dissented, holding that plaintiff's right to compensation for services as notary did not grow out of any contract, but was an incident of his office, and arose from the rendition of the services.

***

ELEVATOR ACCIDENT.—Xaver Bucher, who was injured while in the employ of Paul Pryibil as elevator man by the falling of the check rope or wire cable by which the elevator was started and stopped, brought suit for damages, asserting that this rope, which became detached and fell upon him, was improperly fastened, and that there was neglect on the part of the defendant to maintain the elevator in good condition. A verdict directed for the defendant on the trial has been affirmed by the Appellate Division, in an opinion by Justice Patterson. The Court says that there was no evidence to show faulty construction of the elevator or that it was not a safe apparatus if in proper condition; nor was there evidence of neglect to keep it in proper condition. Every appurtenance of the elevator had been examined by an expert a week before the accident, and it was found in good condition; and the Inspector particularly examined the hook to which the wire rope was attached. The Court held, therefore, that the master had performed his full duty. Justice Williams dissented, holding that the cause of the accident was undoubtedly the breaking of the hook or the straining of it, so that it slipped out of the eye of the ring, causing the wire rope or cable to fall.

***

JURY INFLUENCED BY NICKNAMES.—In an action by William E. Baird against the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, where the company was charged with negligence, it appeared that the plaintiff, a fireman, was injured in a collision through the alleged incompetency of a flagman named Brown, who was sent back to flag approaching trains, but who failed to perform this duty successfully. Upon the trial witnesses were allowed to prove that Brown was known as "Crazy Brown"; that he was called a "rattle head," and that he was too "wild." The court, in its charge, on defendant's objection to this evidence, instructed the jury that "the evidence of the names that Brown was known and called by, and the reputation that it was testified he had, neither of them are to be considered by the jury as proof that previous to the accident in question he had been guilty of any negligence whatever in the discharge of his duties." The court also charged that "if they rely upon specific acts at all, they must be acts prior to the accident," and that "in determining whether it was negligent on the part of the company to keep him, the jury are confined to those things alone, but they may consider in addition to any acts of negligence he has been guilty of any other evidence in the case bearing upon his mental condition or his competency." The Fourth Appellate Division has reversed judgment secured by the plaintiff on the trial, holding, by Presiding Justice Hardin, it was plain that the jury was not left uninfluenced by the evidence of nicknames and appellations which had been applied to Brown.

Dr. John J. Anderson Ill.

Dr. John J. Anderson, whose school histories are used in the public schools, is seriously ill at his home, 343 Adelphi Street, Brooklyn. He is suffering from appendicitis, and, because of his great age, his physician is unwilling to perform an operation.

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SPECIAL TEACHERS TESTED

Four Hundred and Thirty-seven Under Examination for High School Vacancies.

THREE-FIFTHS OF THEM WOMEN

The Results Will Not Be Known Until Next Month—It Will Take the Assistant Superintendents Three Weeks to Examine the Papers.

Four hundred and thirty-seven candidates for the seventy-five places as assistant teachers in the three new High Schools took the necessary examination in scholarship yesterday in the different class rooms of the City College. There were at first more than 1,000 applicants for permission to take the examination and compete for the places, but only 450 of them could conform to the requirements set by Superintendent Jasper, and of those thirteen sent excuses for changing their minds.

The decision that a college diploma was a necessary adjunct to the requisite amount of scholarship in certain subjects debarred 30 per cent. of those originally applying.

The examinations were conducted by the Assistant Superintendents, under the direction of Dr. A. P. Marble, Chairman of the High School Committee of the Board of Superintendents. There were eighteen groups of subjects. The candidate for any particular place was compelled to take the examination in all the subjects included in the group containing the special subject he or she desired to teach.

The first nine groups occupied the morning session of the examiners. A little more than three-fifths of the total number of candidates were women. The examinations are competitive, and those otherwise conforming to the requirements and obtaining the highest percentage will obtain the vacancies. Yesterday's examinations were in writing. To-day there will be an oral examination on branches of the same subjects in order that the Superintendents may come into nearer personal contact with the applicants and have some line on which to compile a record of "personal characteristics."

All the Board of Superintendents are agreed that there may be valid objections to even the most brilliant scholar, such as mannerisms that would detract from his or her power over a class or habits that might offend pupils and their friends. After the list of applicants has been weeded, first by the written examinations and then by the inquisition into personal characteristics, there will, probably, Dr. Marble says, not be many more than enough to fill the vacancies and constitute an appropriate eligible list.

The subjects as grouped for the examination, with the number of candidates competing and the name of the Assistant Superintendent examining each, follow:

1. Physics, chemistry, arithmetic, including the metric system, algebra, geometry, plane trigonometry; 22 candidates. Examiner—Thomas S. O'Brien.

2. Zoology, physiology, botany, chemistry: 4 candidates. Examined by James Lee and Clarence A. Meleney.

3. Physical geography, geology, mineralogy, physics, chemistry, solid geometry: 4 candidates. Examined by Gustave Straubenmuller.

4. English language, rhetoric, English literature, American literature, general history; 45 candidates. Examination by Seth T. Stewart.

5. Latin language, Latin literature, Roman and Greek history; 50 candidates. Examined by Henry W. Jameson.

6. French language, French literature, French history; 32 candidates. Examined by Alfred T. Schauffler.

7. Arithmetic, algebra, geometry, (plane and solid,) trigonometry, (plane and spherical;) 54 candidates. Examined by James Godwin.

8. American history, English history, general history, civil government; 38 candidates. Examined by S. T. Stewart and C. A. Meleney.

9. Bookkeeping, commercial law, arithmetic; 11 candidates. Examined by Edgar D. Shimer.

10. Chemistry, physics, algebra, arithmetic, including the metric system; 19 candidates. Examined by Messrs. Lee and Meleney.

11. Physiology, zoology, botany, chemistry; 3 candidates. Examined by Messrs. Lee and Meleney.

12. Botany, zoology, physiology, chemistry; 11 candidates. Examined by Messrs. Lee and Meleney.

13. Greek language, Greek literature, Greek and Roman history; 17 candidates. Examined by J. L. N. Hunt.

14. German language, German literature, German history; 58 candidates. Examined by G. Straubenmuller.

15. Stenography; 16 candidates. Examined by J. L. N. Hunt.

16. Music; 11 candidates. Examined by A. T. Schauffler.

17. Physical training; 12 candidates. Examined by Dr. Marble.

18. Drawing, (free hand and mechanical;) 35 candidates. Examined by Edward D. Farrell.

It will take the examiners until the end of the present month to examine the different papers and settle on the percentages. Then they must, if the percentages are very close, go over them again and decide, taking all other things into consideration, which of the candidates are most fitted for appointment. Dr. Marble said yesterday he does not think the work can be completed much before the middle of July.

ENTRANCE TO THE HIGH SCHOOLS.

The Examination of Youthful Candidates for Admission Completed.

The examination of candidates for admission to the High Schools other than graduates of the public schools was completed yesterday. In School No. 35, in West Thirteenth Street, where Dr. Buchanan, who will have charge of the new Boys' High School, examined a class of twenty boys, the results are remarkably good. The class average is above 78 per cent., and several of the lads gained above 90 per cent. of the marks given. Herbert Simon, a graduate of the Weingart Institute, led the class, with the total of nearly 98 per cent. But for the geography questions, which included the drawing of three maps, the class average would have been well above 80.

In the class of thirty-eight girls examined, with exactly the same questions, by Dr. Wight, in School No. 47, the result was disappointing. The girls started off well Monday, with the spelling excelling the like work of the boys, but they all fell down in the map drawing, only five of them obtaining over 70 per cent. in that subject. The class average is below 65 per cent. Although the class was thirty-eight strong at the first day's examination, it was only thirty-seven yesterday.

Miss Kate Leniston led the girls' class, with a percentage of 79.66.

Confronted with the calamity of many more applicants for High School education than the schools will be able to accommodate, City Superintendent Jasper has decided to treat all alike, public school and other school graduates, and let the merit system rule. The percentages of marks made by the graduates at their school examination will compete with the percentages made by the girls and boys at the examinations just held.

A full list will be made as soon as applications for places in the High Schools are made, and the names will be taken from the top of the list until all the places are filled. Those children unable to obtain admission will have to wait for vacancies or until new schools are organized.

GRADUATION EXERCISES.

Mayor Strong Talks to the Boys of Grammar School No. 69.

The twenty-first graduation exercises of Grammar School No. 69 were held yesterday at the school, in West Fifty-fourth Street. Mayor Strong was present, and made a short address.

"There is one thing," he told the graduates, "which is the foundation of all success in life, and that is to tell the truth. Make that your one resolution." The Mayor praised the boys for their good work, and invited them all to visit him in the City Hall.

The Rev. Dr. A. W. Halsey of the Spring Street Presbyterian Church presented the diplomas to the sixty-nine graduates. The signal corps of ten students gave an interesting drill in the manual of arms, and the Rev. Dr. Clark Wright of the Forty-eighth Street Methodist Episcopal Church spoke to the graduates. The awards were conferred by Dr. F. W. Merriam, formerly Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Eighth Ward.

Commissioner Hurlburt presided at the second commencement exercises of Grammar School No. 96, at Eighty-first Street and Avenue A, yesterday, and presented diplomas to twenty-two graduates. Under the direction of Dr. M. Augusta Requa, fifty boys gave an exhibition of physical culture. Among those present were Inspectors of Schools Putzel and Schnell, the Rev. James A. Dooley, rector of the Church of Our Lady of Good Counsel; L. M. Hoenthal, Dr. Ling Taylor, and the Rev. Dr. W. C. Bitting.

Thirty-six graduates received diplomas yesterday at the commencement exercises of the boys' department, Grammar School No. 94, Amsterdam Avenue and Sixty-eighth Street. A musical programme under the direction of Joseph E. Wingebach was well rendered. On the platform with the Principal, John D. Robinson, were ex-Assistant Superintendent of Schools William Jones, Charles L. Holt, ex-member of the Board of Education, and Mrs. Clara M. Williams, Inspector of the Twenty-third School District. Mrs. Williams made an address and presented the diplomas.

BLANCHARD ESTATE CASE.

Hearing in Suit to Withdraw Letters of Administration Granted.

Rastus S. Ransom, as referee, had a hearing yesterday in the contest over the estate of William L. Blanchard, who died May 26, 1896, leaving an estate valued at $60,000. The Public Administrator, Hoes, brought suit to set aside the letters of administration granted to Fannie Blanchard, or Belkeiser, a negress, who claims to have been Blanchard's wife, and Mr. Ransom was appointed to hear the testimony.

Blanchard's real name is said to have been Leggett, and his brother Thomas claims that he was unmarried. It is alleged, moreover, that on May 27 last Mrs. Belkeiser called at the Broadway Savings Institution and signed away all claims she might have against the estate as the widow of Mr. Blanchard. Her counsel subsequently contended that she had been induced to sign the withdrawal by false representations and undue threats on the part of George A. Smythe of Boston, counsel for Thomas Leggett.

Mrs. Blanchard, or Belkeiser, told yesterday of her marriage to Blanchard, and of the threats made since his death by Mr. Smythe. Lawyer Duffy, who appeared for her, also said some harsh things about Mr. Smythe, and the referee adjourned the further hearing until next Monday that Lawyer Smythe, who was not present, might have an opportunity to hear and answer the charges made against him.

Replevin for Paving Stones.

Deputy Sheriff Whoriskey yesterday received a writ of replevin against Public Works Commissioner Collis in favor of Daniel Coakley to recover 20,000 stone street paving blocks, valued at $250. Mr. Coakley claims that they were taken from his possession between May 12 and June 11 by the Commissioner, who refuses to deliver them back. They were a portion of the superfluous material taken out in excavating for and the construction of the hospital building at Gouverneur Slip. The replevin was served on the Commissioner, who referred it to the Corporation Attorney.

Tailors' Strike About Over.

Leader Schoenfeld of the tailors said yesterday that only two large contractors were still holding out with a few small contractors, and not more than 600 tailors are now idle. On Saturday the tailors will hold a mass meeting to elect walking delegates who will see that the agreement is lived up to in all the shops, and that only union men are employed.

All purchases delivered free by our wagons to Long Branch and all neighboring seashore resorts. On paid orders of $5.00 or over, we prepay freight to any railroad station within 100 shipping miles of New York.

THE BIG STORE

SIEGEL-COOPER CO.

MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN — SIXTH AVE. 18TH & 19TH STS.

We have placed on sale a large stock of goods manufactured by

The Phoenix Rattan Co.,

who recently made an assignment. This affords you an exceptional opportunity to buy

Reed and Rattan Rockers

A Money Saving Chance. About half regular prices.

The Stock Will Be Divided Into 3 Grand Lots and Sold as Follows:

Lot 1.—Fine Reed and Rattan Rockers which formerly sold up to $3.50, your choice now for 1.50

Lot 2.—Fine Reed and Rattan Rockers which formerly sold up to $6.00, your choice now for 2.50

Lot 3.—Fine Reed and Rattan Rockers which formerly sold up to $9.00, your choice now for 3.50

NO JAIL FOR BOOTH-TUCKER.

Sentence Suspended on the Salvation Army Commander Convicted of Maintaining a Nuisance.

Frederick de la Tour Booth-Tucker, Commander of the Salvation Army in the United States, who was convicted of maintaining a public nuisance, will not be punished. Judge Newburger, in General Sessions, before whom he was convicted, suspended sentence yesterday and permitted him to go free.

Instead of appearing frightened or contrite, Commander Booth-Tucker appeared in General Sessions yesterday in rather a defiant mood. In company with his wife and counsel, A. Oakey Hall and Gen. B. F. Tracy, he took a seat in the front row of chairs. Behind him was an array of his followers, ranging from a Field Marshal to a plain private. R. H. Foote, who was one of the principal witnesses for the prosecution, sat alone in the rear of the room.

Several times Booth-Tucker endeavored to say something, but was prevented from so doing by his counsel. As Judge Newburger addressed him he made several exclamations, which were not heeded. The Judge's sentence was as follows:

"Booth-Tucker, you have been convicted by a jury of your peers and of your own selection, of a charge of maintaining a nuisance, in that you conducted services at unreasonable hours, to wit: from 8 o'clock in the evening until 4:30 in the morning. By your own statement the services were participated in by 2,000 people, thus depriving your neighbors of their rest and the enjoyment of their property.

"No one objects to the work in which you and your associates are engaged. You are rather to be commended for the good that you accomplish. You ought, however, to consider the rights of those who live about you.

"As I stated in my charge to the jury, the Constitution of the United States and of this State guaranteed religious liberty. It also provided that there should be no license under the guise of religion."

Then he told the prisoner at the bar that a man of his intelligence should observe the law, concluding as follows: "I therefore suspend the sentence, which means this court may at any time, if you fail to obey the law, call upon you and impose the punishment prescribed by the statute. It does not mean that you have a license to conduct services at unreasonable hours. It does mean that you shall so conduct yourself as not to interfere with your neighbors."

There was a stir in the audience as the Judge finished, and a greater stir when Booth-Tucker said, half aloud:

"I do not know whether I care to accept mercy after such a trial."

The Judge's face flushed, but he answered curtly: "I prefer to communicate with you through your counsel."

It is said that the case will be appealed.

SALVATION ARMY IN EVANSTON.

Will Make a Legal Fight for What It Considers Its Rights.

CHICAGO, June 22.—The differences between the citizens of Evanston and the Salvation Army are becoming intensified. Brig. Gen. Brewer says $10,000 has been pledged to pay the expenses of determining what legal rights the army has in the town.

The citizens are more than ever determined that the army shall not hold open-air meetings. Last night the police prevented the crowd from approaching nearer than 150 feet. Brig. Gen. Brewer made an impassioned speech to his followers, and pledged himself to carry the matter to the United States Supreme Court.

Allan Vane has offered the army $10,000 with which to make a legal fight.

WATER SUPPLY IN NEW PERIL.

Brooklyn's Limited Quantity May Be Further Reduced Under Certain Conditions.

A decision in an action for a small amount, but involving as a test suits against the City of Brooklyn aggregating millions of dollars, was handed down by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday in the complaint of Walter R. Smith against the city. The suit is important, inasmuch as it involves the water supply of the city.

Smith occupies a farm near Freeport, through which a stream ran, which he had dammed to form a pond. Although it was nearly half a mile away from the system of the city's driven well suction pumps supplying Ridgewood reservoir and the auxiliary ponds, the pumps, so the plaintiff says, drew all the water from the stream and rendered it useless. He further claims he was greatly damaged, as he uses the pond for boat building and securing ice.

In his decision, Justice Hatch held that there is abundant evidence to show that the disappearance of the pond and brook is directly due to the draining of the territory around which Smith's farm is situated, by the suction pumps, and that water may not be diverted from a running stream to the damage of the riparian owner. He ordered a new trial, thereby reversing the judgment of the lower court, ordering a dismissal of the case.

Will Investigate the Navy Yard Fire.

Commodore Bunce, Commandant at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, has appointed a board of investigation, with Capt. Taylor of the Indiana at its head, to ascertain if possible the cause of the fire in Building No. 13 on Monday night and to make an estimate of damages. So far as could be learned yesterday the losses will reach nearly $100,000. Only the walls of the building are left standing. The structure cost originally $50,000, and Commodore Bunce thinks it will take very nearly that amount to restore it, together with the necessary machinery and patterns. Spontaneous combustion is the generally accepted theory of the fire.

Gold Shipments to Europe.

Baring, Magoun & Co. may ship $500,000 in gold to-morrow for Kidder, Peabody & Co. of Boston. Should this export be made, the shipments of gold since April 26 last will have been $20,164,474.

Daniell & Sons, BROADWAY, EIGHTH NINTH STS.

Attractive Summer offerings. All our Departments are brimful of Novelties.

NEW RIBBONS.

No such values have ever been given in this city.

10,000 Pieces Pure Silk Ribbons, fancy, Plain and for Millinery uses, one to three inches wide, at . . . . 5c. yard.

Rich Millinery Ribbons in Gauzes, Fancy Stripes, Moires and Taffetas, Roman, Changeable, &c., widths from 3 to 5 inches, values from 40c. to 85c. yard, at 15c., 19c., 25c. yard.

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.

These departments are worth the inspection of every lady who desires the very latest novelties.

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.

Beautiful examples of Imported Bonnets and Hats, also those from our own workrooms, at about half ordinary prices.

Stationery and Toilet Department

Embraces the most extensive variety for personal requirements.

TAMMANY AND JUSTICES

A Fierce Drive by Wigwam Politicians Against Renominating Van Brunt and Andrews.

BUT CROKER MAY INTERFERE

Distribution of References and Receiverships Is the Main Cause of Complaint — Sheehan Says Nothing Has Been Decided About the Nominations.

There is a fierce drive now being made by some of the Tammany politicians against the renomination of Presiding Justice Van Brunt and Justice Andrews of the Supreme Court, whose terms expire this year. What will ultimately come out of it cannot be certain for some weeks. The storm which has been brewing for some time broke yesterday, when one of the morning newspapers printed an article calling attention to alleged favoritism on the part of some of the Supreme Court Justices in the matter of appointments of referees and receivers. While this publication did not particularly affect either of the Justices whose terms expire with this year, it was made the basis of a revival of the old feeling against some of the Justices.

Several of the leaders have been claiming for some time that most of the Justices elected by Tammany forget their old affiliations after going upon the bench for fourteen years, and give such patronage as they have in the way of receiverships and references to their own friends instead of to lawyers who are associated with the Tammany organization. This feeling on the part of the Tammany leaders has been of steady growth of late, and has come, justly or not, to involve most of the Justices whose terms are to expire within the next few years.

The attack which was renewed yesterday was directed mainly against Presiding Justice Van Brunt, and several of the leaders said, when not talking for publication, that they would not favor renominating him.

John C. Sheehan, the leader of Tammany Hall, was asked what there was in this talk. He said:

"I know very little about it. I have heard talk that there is opposition in some quarters to making renominations of the Justices. But no nominations have been decided upon. The judicial nominations, like all other county nominations, will be made by the county convention."

Mr. Sheehan declined to say whether he was for or against the renomination of any Justices.

It has usually been the policy of Tammany to renominate Judges wherever possible. It is not at all certain as yet that this policy will be departed from this year. But one Tammany Hall leader of a downtown Assembly district said yesterday:

"While nothing can yet be affirmed positively as to these nominations, I know it to be a fact that there is great opposition to the renomination of both Justices Van Brunt and Andrews. I am told that Justice Van Brunt's friends are depending on Richard Croker to secure for him the Tammany nomination. If the present feeling increases, however, I don't believe that Mr. Croker will interfere."

Another theory is that when October comes the two Justices will receive the indorsement of the Republican convention as well as the nomination of Tammany. But the situation as to Supreme Court nominations is very delicate just now.

ALL FOUR COMMITTEES READY.

Democratic Conference to Decide Basis of Representation.

The date of the meeting of the Conference Committees of the regular Democratic organizations of the Greater New York will probably be made known to-day. John C. Sheehan said that the meeting might be held this week. All four conference committees are now ready for business. The Richmond County committee was announced yesterday by Dr John L. Feeny as follows: Dr. John L. Feeny, John J. Kenney, Thomas W. Fitzgerald, Edward M. Muller, George C. Tranter, Hubbard R. Yetman, Franklin C. Vitt, Walter H. Holt, Thomas McCormack, and Thomas Mullins.

The committees are to agree upon a basis of representation in the city convention.

Each county will have ten representatives in the conference, and either John C. Sheehan or James J. Martin will be Chairman. The Democratic leaders declare they are all ready to go ahead and make their arrangements for the canvass. They have been in consultation daily.

Blacksmiths' Strike Settled.

About seventy-five union blacksmiths and helpers employed in the shops of the press manufacturing firm of Hoe & Co. went out on strike Monday. They complained that Foreman Thomas Hampson discriminated against union men, and discharged them on the slightest pretexts, and also that he had influenced the company to reduce wages. The strikers yesterday appointed a committee to wait on the officers of the company. The committee reported that the managers had promised to pay the regular union scale of wages and to reinstate one of the men who had been discharged. The men will return to work this morning.

East River Bridge Strike.

It was reported yesterday that the compressed air workers employed on the new East River Bridge went out on strike. The men said that a Superintendent of the company asks all who apply for employment whether they are Knights of Labor, and if they answer in the affirmative they are refused work. The compressed air workers recently organized a Knights of Labor local assembly, No. 1,546, and became affiliated with the Central Labor Union. They prepared a union scale, by which the rates of wages were higher and the hours of labor were less in proportion to the depth at which the men worked under high atmospheric pressure.

West End People Against Waring.

A pamphlet of nineteen printed pages, containing the correspondence in the controversy between the West End Association and Commissioner Waring, was sent to Mayor Strong yesterday. All but four pages of this pamphlet are given up to a letter to the Mayor from James A. Deering and John C. Coleman, which reiterates the accusation that Col. Waring, as Commissioner of the Street Cleaning Department, has unjustly discriminated against the upper west side, and asks the Mayor to "compel the Commissioner of Street Cleaning to give the occupants of houses west of Central Park, north of Seventieth Street, the services which the law requires his department to render."

Hygeia Ginger Ale and Hygeia Sarsaparilla,

made with Hygeia Distilled Water as a basis. Every ingredient pure. Superior in flavor to all other imported and domestic brands.

AMUSEMENTS.

Music Teachers' National Association, GRAND CENTRAL PALACE, THURSDAY, JUNE 24. 9:30 A. M., GRAND OPENING MEETING. Speakers: Prof. Franklin W. Hooper, Chairman; Mayor Wm. L. Strong, Dr. A. T. Schauffler, President Herbert Wilber Greene, Rev. Edward Judson, M. D., Prof. S. S. Packard; music, Metropolitan Orchestra; Adolph Neuendorf, director. Soloists: August Spanuth, pianist; Hubert Arnold, violinist; Miss Amanda Vierheller, soprano; Miss Marguerite Hall, contralto; Homer N. Bartlett, director. Opening of Trades Exposition, 11:30. Presentation of Sight Singing Methods. Conferences and recitals in afternoon. Admission, morning, $1.00. Afternoon, 50c. Evening lectures, 50c.

MANHATTAN BEACH. Swept by Ocean Breezes. Sousa's Concerts, To-day. Pain's Fireworks, Evgs. except Sun. & Mon. De Wolf Hopper, El Capitan, June 20.

SPECIAL FEATURES ON Queen's Jubilee, June 24.

DALY'S Broadway and 30th St. Prices, 50c., $1, $1.50, and $2. Every evening, 8:15. Last week. Last Mats. TO-DAY & Sat. at 2. The Circus Girl, "MERRIEST PLAY IN TOWN." Nancy McIntosh, Virginia Earle, James Powers, Cyril Scott. Last Week. 9TH AND LAST WEEK.

EDEN MUSEE, WORLD IN WAX AND GRAND CONCERTS. CINEMATOGRAPH Exhibits every hour from 1 to 5, 8 to 10.

MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN. Every evening at 8, including Sunday. POPULAR CONCERTS by the Metropolitan Permanent Orchestra. PRICES, 25c., 50c., 75c. In the event of rain, performance in Concert Hall.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Place. CORBETT-FITZSIMMONS. Veriscope pictures Taken at Carson City. Mat. daily at 2:30. Evenings at 8:45.

KOSTER & BIAL'S GREAT GAUTIER, MUSIC HALL & ROOF GARDEN, and 20 vaudeville stars.

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way & 40th St. Evenings, 8:20. Matinée Saturday at 2:15. UNDER THE RED ROBE.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE. Mat. Sat. at 2. A ROUND OF PLEASURE.

CASINO. Mat. Sat.! Same Big Bill as Night! 50th Souv. Nt. Jul. 8. The Whirl of the Town ROOF! The Ideal Roof! 5 Barrison Sisters! Barthol Adelaide! Ballet! Burlesque! Vaudeville! Adm. 50c.

OLYMPIA ROOF GARDEN. Kara, Isham's Octoroons, and 20 New Specialties.

Herald Sq. Thea. Eves. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat. 250th Souvenir Performance June 28. THE GIRL FROM PARIS.

THE TURF.

CONEY ISLAND JOCKEY CLUB, SHEEPSHEAD BAY. RACING TO-MORROW.

RETREAT AT ST. GABRIEL'S.

Protestant Episcopal Women to Spend Four Days in the Convent in Meditation and Prayer.

About seventy-five women prominent in Episcopal circles of this and neighboring cities left yesterday afternoon over the New York Central for Peekskill-on-the-Hudson. They were bound for the annual retreat of the Associate Sisters of the Order of St. Mary, the Anglican order of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, at St. Gabriel's, the mother convent of the order. There they will remain for four days, spending their time in prayer and meditation, and under strict orders to maintain absolute silence. They will not be allowed to address any one except Sister Anne, who is in charge of the services, and then only on questions pertaining to their religious duties.

On their arrival at the convent, the associates were received by Mother Sarah, the new Superior of the order, and were assigned to the cells they will occupy during the retreat.

The retreat will be conducted by the Rev. F. A. Langmore of the Society of St. John the Evangelist and late of the Cowley Fathers of England. The devotees will observe the seven canonical hours: Prime at 6:30, Terce at 9, Sept at 12, Nones at 3, Vespers at